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## RUMANIA HAILS LIBERAL DEFEAT; NEW ERA DAWNS

Popular Disapproval Is Expressed With Bratianu—Press Censorship Lifted

## CHANGE FORTIFIES POSITION OF CROWN

Bucharest Parliament Likely to Be Prorogued and New Elections Held

By Wire from The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The resignation of the Bratianu Government follows the popular disapproval expressed at scores of meetings during the present year in all parts of Rumania against the censorship, martial law, poor administration, and autocratic government methods, and represents an important victory for the common people and a significant event in the constitutional history of Rumania. The fall of the Liberal Cabinet was precipitated by the attitude of the inhabitants of Transylvania, who declared that the whole province would not only boycott the solemnities planned for Dec. 1, commemorating the freeing of that land from Hungary, but would also hold scores of monster protest meetings to denounce the government and régime.

Asked to Withdraw

Many Transylvanian leaders threatened violence, declaring that on Dec. 1 the representatives of the province would be "under ground, in jail, or in power." The feelings were so turbulent and intense among the millions of dissatisfied people that the agency council asked Vintila Bratianu to withdraw after signing the contract for the foreign loan and make way for a new government acceptable to the people. The Premier requested six months more power so that the present Parliament might complete the stabilizing of the leu and supervise the expenditure of the loan.

The Regency refused, consequently Mr. Bratianu tendered the immediate resignation of the cabinet. The country has the fall of the Liberal Cabinet as the end of an oppressive régime and the beginning of a new era. No censorship is being observed, and the papers are appearing in special editions with material prohibited for 18 months.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

## Von Hindenburg Greets the Crew of Graf Zeppelin

Reich President Hopes They Will Continue Work of 'Uniting Nations'

BERLIN (AP)—President von Hindenburg received the crew of the Graf Zeppelin and the three American naval officers who made the return flight with her, bringing to a climax extensive festivities in honor of a visit from Friedrichshafen to Berlin made by the dirigible over the week-end.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, the officers and crew and the American officers were driven in special cars through the profusely decorated streets which had been closed to other traffic to the executive mansion where, after the presentation of the crew, Dr. Eckener introduced the three Americans, each of whom the soldier-President greeted with a comradely handshake. The men were Commander Maurice R. Pierce, Lieut. T. G. W. Settle and Lieut. Charles R. Bauch.

In greeting the crew of the air-liner, President von Hindenburg thanked them in the name of the German people for their accomplishment under the greatest adversity and expressed the hope that they would continue in the work of "uniting nations."

Manipulating the new anchor mast at Staaken, where the Graf Zeppelin was finally moored, turned out to be a more difficult matter than had been expected. For almost an hour one unsuccessful attempt after another was made to anchor the dirigible's mast to the mast, but this was finally accomplished.

One of the first to disembark was Mrs. Clara Adams of Tannersville, Penn., the only woman passenger on the Graf Zeppelin's return transatlantic flight. She was awaited by friends and left in a private car. After the disembarkation the other passengers with the crew and officers were escorted over the field by a group of Government officials to a reception stand, where they were officially greeted by Dr. von Guerdner, Minister of Transportation, and other officials.

Long before the scheduled arrival of the Zeppelin from Friedrichshafen, a vast multitude gathered at the Staaken airfield despite a drizzling rain to await the coming of the airship. School children with their teachers turned out in great numbers to honor the great ship.

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## "Roughometer" Gauges Highway's Bumpiness

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C. DEVELOPMENT of a "roughometer" by the Bureau of Roads affords an automatic test of how rough a road is over which an automobile is proceeding. Not a single bump gets by this instrument, and by recording the spring compression for any given distance it is possible to compare two different sections of roads as to their relative roughness.

The device is said to be comparatively simple, any may be attached to any automobile. Certain motorists have felt that they needed no "roughometer" other than their own recollection, but the Bureau of Roads points out that the new gauge makes a permanent record.

## STANDARD ROOF SIGNS SOUGHT FOR AIR LINES

Government Testing Symbols in Effort to Work Out Uniform System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—High above sleeping Washington twinkled the dots and dashes of the Morse code. The signals came from a flashlight in a circling airplane that was testing out the night signals of the National Airway Marking Committee arranged on the roof of the Department of Commerce Building.

Two short flashes from the sky and the watchers on the roof switched on more powerful lights which burned till a new signal came from above. This series of tests has been going on for weeks, and will now enter the final stage, Harry H. Blee, of the aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce, announced.

The department is making every effort to standardize a system of airway roof markings for the Nation, Mr. Blee said. These will be visible by day and night.

Lindbergh Had to Dive

When Colonel Lindbergh flew to Mexico City he was forced to find his whereabouts by diving to the level of a Mexican Railway station where he could read the small sign telling the name of the town. Mr. Blee said that fliers are often forced to this risky expedient to determine their whereabouts, so rarely are markings now found over the airways.

The illuminated roof-markings are a new phase of the same project, being undertaken in conjunction with the National Airway Marking Association. Many chambers of commerce have applied for directions in this field, and the Commerce Department is working out experiments.

"The matter is somewhat similar to highway markings for the motorist, but the conditions are widely different," Mr. Blee said. "The motorist passes a fixed sign at 20 to 50 miles an hour. The aviator is flying under moon or clouds, at varying altitudes and speeds, up to perhaps 200 miles an hour. He cannot stop and ask the farmer, leaning against the fence, for directions."

Wants Direction Quickly

"If a pilot is coming out of a cloud bank, where perhaps he has been in a spin, with his compass 'acting up' and his gasoline running short, he wants directions, and wants them quickly. First, he wants to know the true north, so that he can orient himself. Then he wants to know the way to the nearest landing field, and the facilities it offers. We are attempting to express this information in the symbols we are working out, for universal adoption."

The tentative markers on the roof of the Commerce Building are in yellow and black—the black background giving the best contrast to the white. A large arrow outlined in yellow points to a landing field, while behind it a yellow ring incloses the rating of the field, such as "A1A," which indicates a first class field.

Other signs and symbols are being developed, while tests are made of the light required to illuminate the markers with a moon in the sky, in total darkness and under other conditions.

The night flying is going on almost continuously with a committee representing army, navy and commerce in charge. Even from a height of 6500 feet signals can be transmitted from the sky to the roof by a good flashlight, it is found.

## Wanted—A Pact to Outlaw Peace!

True Peace, Thinks Scriptor, Is Not an Instrument of National Policy, but Justice

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris NOW that we have signed a pact outlawing war as an instrument of national policy, it occurs to me, Lector, that we should do well to sign a pact outlawing peace as an instrument of national policy.

The proposition is startling, Scriptor, but I think I perceive its meaning. Perhaps the significance of that phrase is more profound than appears at first sight. Paradoxes, my dear Lector, are often not merely a pleasant and a striking method of conveying the truth, but the only way of conveying the truth. The time has, perhaps, come to consider what we intend by peace. I presume that if the man who does not think is content with peace for the sake of peace, that thinking man desires peace as a condition of the establishment of justice.

## COLLEGE WOMAN DECLARED ASSET FOR COMMUNITY

T. W. Lamont Praises Efforts of Women's Colleges to Raise Standards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The task before those who would raise the standard of education in colleges for women is to convince the American people that higher education for women pays, according to Thomas W. Lamont, internationally known banker and member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., speaking at a dinner to the presidents of seven leading women's colleges in the East just given here.

The dinner was by the alumnae of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Radcliffe colleges with a view to promoting the co-operative efforts of these institutions, and the raising of funds necessary to place college education for women on a level of efficiency with that of men.

Mr. Lamont paid a tribute to the colleges for pooling their efforts to raise, through co-operation, the funds they need.

Mr. Lamont compared the endowment between the seven of the large men's colleges and the seven women's colleges represented at the dinner. He said that the endowment for these seven men's colleges amounted to \$218,500,000, with Harvard heading the list with \$82,000,000, Columbia with \$63,000,000 and Yale \$49,000,000.

As against this, he pointed out these seven women's colleges had a total endowment of only \$36,000,000, with Vassar heading the list with \$6,500,000, Bryn Mawr \$6,300,000, Wellesley \$5,800,000, Smith \$5,000,000, Radcliffe \$4,300,000, Barnard \$4,100,000, Mount Holyoke \$4,000,000.

"Of course, the whole question boils down to this," Mr. Lamont continued, "Do the American people deem that the education of its women is of approximately equal importance with the education of its men? Up to date, the answer to that question from the so-called intellectual portion of the community might be yes. The answer from the public at large would be no.

"The masses of the community, our public at large that the higher education of women pays. I don't, of course, mean in the way of dollars and cents, but in the larger contribution which women, if properly trained, will make to the upbuilding of the community."

Mr. Lamont recalled that "the cost of the war for America alone 10 years ago was \$25,000,000,000." Expended \$40,000,000,000.

"In the necessary waging of that war," he said, "our country expended upward of \$40,000,000,000. Yet even by such huge expenditure the country has not been impoverished. It has carried easily the burdens of debt and taxation. How trifling in comparison with that load would seem a contribution by this country to the seven colleges of \$100,000,000—being only four days cost of war."

Mr. Lamont held that it must be the duty of the friends of higher education for women to educate the American public to know that higher education of women pays in the best sense and pays handsomely, and that if the American people are coming to the idea of granting women better education, the present high intellectual quality which women's colleges, even with their pitifully limited endowments, have so far maintained, must be continued.

To maintain such quality and effectiveness in these institutions for women, he said, the public must find the means to pay adequately for such standards of excellence.

## NAVAL CONFERENCE PLANS ABANDONED

GENEVA (AP)—Negotiations are understood in progress between the interested governments and the League of Nations as to whether the preparatory disarmament commission should be convened in January, 1929.

Proposals to hold a session of the naval experts' of the five leading naval powers, including the United States, appear temporarily to have been abandoned, although the officials of some governments feel that it would be futile to convene the preparatory commission without preliminary negotiations toward establishing a naval accord.

## Curtains in Readiness for Coronation Fêtes



MAKING THE BUNTING FOR TOKYO STREETS. Skilled Workers Busy With the Many-Hued Fabrics That Will Deck the Thoroughfares of the Japanese Capital for the "Ascend Throne" Ceremony, Which Is to Take Place at Kyoto.

## Banker Discusses Best Way of Using Expanded Leisure

Diminishing Work Hours, Says O. H. Kahn, Makes the Right Use of Free Time Urgent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Right use of the increasing leisure which has resulted from modern industrial and commercial methods demands a variety of right interests, according to Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, who recently spoke at length on the topic at the George Peabody College for Teachers here.

"One of the most characteristic changes and one of the most far-reaching in its effects upon the race," Mr. Kahn said, "is the increased amount of leisure which, of late years, has come into the life of a large portion of our population, especially that of the workman."

"The significance of that development is accentuated by the abolishment of the saloon."

"Apart from those lessons which we learn from our daily experience in the routine affairs of our existence and in our regular occupations, it is not too much to say that our individual development, the very content of our lives, are largely influenced, if not determined, by the uses to which we devote that part of our time which is not absorbed by the demands of what government statisticians term 'gainful occupations.'"

"The one thing to avoid is to make machines of ourselves, to permit ourselves to sink into a state of sluggish, incurious, unimpassioned routine. The thing to strive for is to keep keen our zest, broad our interest, warm our sympathies, responsive our sentiments for life and humankind."

## BOARD IS APPOINTED TO DISCUSS AVIATION

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has appointed a delegation of 12, headed by William F. Whitling, Secretary of Commerce, and including Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Orville Wright to represent the United States at the International Conference on Civil Aeronautics, to be held in Washington, Dec. 12, 13 and 14.

Other members are Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut; Nelson W. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State; F. Trubee Davidson, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General; Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics; William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; Lester D. Gardner, New York; Harry Guggenheim, New York; and Joseph S. Ames, Maryland.

## NEW HONOR AWARDED TO ORVILLE WRIGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Orville Wright of Dayton, O., pioneer of American aviation, has been designated by William F. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, to be the "guest of honor" of the international civil aeronautics conference to be held in Washington in December.

Mr. Wright, who is a member of the American delegation to the conference, received the honor as the first man to fly a power-driven heavier-than-air plane, and for his pioneering aviation work with his brother, the late Wilbur Wright.

## OPENING RITES FOR CROWNING JAPAN'S RULER

Royal Progress to Kyoto With "Feather Carriage" Begins Ceremonies

By FRANK H. HEDGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Just as the sky begins to gray into dawn across the waters of Tokyo Bay on Tuesday morning, the most revered officials of the church-state which makes up the Shinto Empire of Japan will gather in reverence before the Kashiokodokoro, or Place of Awe, in the Chiyoda Palace at Tokyo, the home of the Emperor.

Within the Kashiokodokoro, the replica of the Sacred Mirror, the Kashiokodokoro is to be removed with due solemnity to the ancient palace at Kyoto that another Emperor, the one hundred and twenty-fourth of a line "unbroken for ages eternal," may formally announce that he has ascended the throne of his fathers.

The progress of the "Place of Awe" and of their Imperial Majesties from the modern capital of Tokyo to the more ancient capital of Kyoto sets in motion the long series of the long train of events of the accession of the Emperor Hirohito, which began with the handing over to him of the keeping of the imperial regalia in the early hours of Christmas Day, 1926.

Japan is to many the most interesting country in the world today, for

(Continued on Page 15 Column 1)

## Italy Celebrates Its Armistice Day

Mussolini Assures King of Devotion of Nation—Ceremonies Imposing

By Wire from The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy celebrated on Nov. 4 the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the armistice with Austria-Hungary, which brought to a successful conclusion the last war for Italian independence. The imposing ceremonies held in all parts of the peninsula were together a manifestation of loyalty toward the dynasty of Savoy and the Fascist régime.

Benito Mussolini, the Premier, in a telegram to King Victor, assured His Majesty of the unswerving devotion of the Government, the whole nation and the armed forces toward the dynasty and his person, and 100,000 Fascist ex-soldiers marched past the Quirinal Palace as an act of homage to the King. There was an endless procession of ex-soldiers, Black Shirts at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Duke, who witnessed the cortege from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia, addressed a few stirring words to the crowd, affirming that the war had not been thrust upon the Italian people by an unprovoked act of aggression, but had been "deliberately" desired by the whole nation.

After a brief reference to the part played by Italy in the World War, Signor Mussolini put to the crowd the question: "If necessary, will you do again tomorrow what you did yesterday?" To this the unanimous response was "Yes."

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## Parents Applaud Move to Obviate Part-Time School

Overlapping of Meals and Recreation Periods Cited in New York City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An accounting of New York City's \$200,000,000 annual school business was given by two associate superintendents and the director of health education at the annual luncheon of the United Parents' Association. More than 1000 of the 40,000 members of the organization attended the luncheon, representing some 150 local branches.

In spite of a \$41,000,000 expenditure for buildings this year and the fact that there are 574 more sittings than pupils, migration and concentrated increases in attendance have left about 65,000 boys and girls without desk room so that they are on part-time schedules, according to William A. Boylan, associate superintendent in charge of buildings and sites.

A considerable proportion of parents in the audience who have to keep track of assorted schedules of hours for their children with a consequent overlapping of meals and recreation periods applauded Mr. Boylan's statement of what the department of education hopes to do this year to reduce the number of children on part-time.

## Four Hours of Directed Play

The chief project of the organization this year is to provide at least four hours of directed play each week for every child in the public schools so that special attention was given to Dr. A. K. Aldinger's account of the athletic centers already in operation and those which have been equipped but are not yet in use.

Whether a child should do home work and if so how much is a moot question among the parents of the city, many of those present agreeing with Charles W. Lyon, who said that in the lower grades almost all of the scholastic work should be done in the classrooms under the direct supervision of the teachers and that the amount assigned to older children should be kept within well-defined limits.

## Co-operation With Education

Alexander A. Mayer, president of the associations, presided and Robert E. Simon, retiring president, summed up the discussion, emphasizing the purpose of the parents to co-operate with the educators and deploring "strikes, threats and demagogic attitudes which never get us anywhere."

In place of John E. Wade, who was unable to be present, Mr. Simon reported the progress made this year in the installation of school lunch departments under the care of trained dietitians and using certain equipment which had been idle previously. The organization's chief work last year was aimed at the elimination of the "concessionaire" system of handling school lunches and the putting of this work in charge of dietitians directly responsible to the department of education.

## New Zealand Second to United States in Per Capita Car Ownership, Is Claim

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—There is now only one country in the world which per head of population has more motor vehicles than New Zealand, and that is the United States, according to the year's statement of the Minister of Public Works. Canada and New Zealand are practically on the same footing, when vehicles are compared with population, the report said, but in commercial motor cars Canada has only one to every 98 of population, while New Zealand has one to 62.

The result of this exceptional number of commercial motor vehicles is extremely low charges for transport. These cheap rates, said the Minister, had created an impression that motor transport was more economical than rail transport, but this was a fallacy. A return of threepence a ton mile on goods hauled by rail would give the railways a handsome profit, but the

## Speaker Is in Ottawa; His Audience in Wales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Cardiff (Wales) Empire Exhibition had the unique experience of being addressed from across the Atlantic by James Malcolm, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. The minister spoke for the space of 10 minutes—probably the longest talk ever transmitted in this way from one part of the Empire to another—from his office in the House of Commons.

Mr. Malcolm gave a warm welcome to Welsh emigrants, who were coming into Canada at the rate of 500 every month, and to all who contemplated leaving the British Isles.

## EARLY CASTING OF VOTE URGED ON ELECTORATE

Both Parties Emphasize the Need—Plans Taken to Guard Ballot

"Vote early" is the advice being broadcast by leaders of both parties in Massachusetts on the eve of election day. Citizens who go to the polls in the morning rather than afternoon will be sure of getting to cast their ballots with the least inconvenience, avoid risk of being kept from voting by some unforeseen contingency, and will facilitate the work of the counters who face a long task in totaling up the record vote which is expected.

While the polling places in Boston and some other cities of Massachusetts will be open until a later hour than has formerly been the case, there is still no uniformity in closing times in the various municipalities, and the safe rule will be for voters either to go to the polls early or make sure they know the closing time in their city or town.

Closing times vary from 3 p. m. or even earlier in some small towns to 8 p. m. in many of the larger cities. In a number of medium-sized cities the closing time is between 4 and 6:30 p. m. Voters can obtain information as to their community from the city or town clerk or election department.

In a number of cities and towns of Greater Boston and vicinity the polls will open at 6 a. m. and close at 8 p. m. These municipalities are Boston proper, Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Everett, Lynn, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Norwell, Quincy, Reading, Revere, Salem, Somerville, Stoughton, Waltham, Winthrop and Woburn.

Voting hours in other communities of this area follow: Brookline, 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Newton, 6 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Malden, Watertown and Woburn, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Weymouth, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Winchester, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Lexington, 6 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; Beverly, 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Extensive precautions to insure the fairness of the election have been made both by election officials and by party organizations, particularly the Hoover-Curtis Lawyers' Association. In addition to numbers of volunteer watchers who will serve at polling places to detect attempts at illegal voting, this committee has engaged nearly 200 trained operatives of a detective agency to occupy posts in eight of the larger cities, including Boston.

This committee will furnish to its watchers lists of names which it believes are illegally on the voting list, such as persons not of age, or not actual residents of the precinct, persons registered in more than one town or ward, or fictitious names under which "repeaters" might try to vote.

## COMPANY HOUSES EMPLOYEES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The directors of the du Pont Rayon Company, Inc., have authorized the erection of 220 new houses for employees at Old Hickory, Tenn. There are at present 1148 houses on the Old Hickory reservation and the population of the new town is estimated at 8700.

## NEW INTERNATIONAL CINEMA FIRM FORMED

By Wire from The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An Anglo-German cinema combine is announced between the "Emeka" Company, the Maxmum Film Gesellschaft, the Ebner Company, the Deutsches Lichtspiel Syndikat, and on the other side the British controlled films and British screen productions, which recently it may be recalled, entered into alliance with Rayon Pictures Incorporated of America.

The new corporation is to produce 30 films annually, whereof 10 are to be made in Germany and 10 in England, with super films on the European continent and in Britain. The capital is to be about £1,200,000.

## COMMANDER BYRD REACHES WELLINGTON

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—The first stage of his voyage to the great ice barrier in Ross Sea has been completed by Commander Richard E. Byrd, who has arrived with 14 members of his South Polar Expedition. The party came on the whaler Larsen, and will await the arrival of the bark ship in Ross Sea and the Eleanor Bolling, bringing the other members of the expedition.

In responding to a civic welcome, Commander Byrd said that in honor of the memory of Scott and Shackleton he was going to carry a British flag on his flight to the South Pole.

## COAL WILL LEAD AS FUTURE FUEL, SAYS DR. LITTLE

Chemist Noted in Oil Research Believes It Has Larger Resources

## URGES FULLER STUDY OF BY-PRODUCT VALUE

Favors Permanent Commission to Go Into the Matter in Minutest Detail

Coal rather than oil will be the predominant source of mechanical energy in industry of the future, notwithstanding the apparent present trend of development toward wholesale uses of oil, believes Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., internationally known chemical engineer, who was recently elected president of the Anglo-American Society of the Chemical Industry.

In view of this belief he proposes the establishment in the United States of a "supreme court" of natural sciences, a permanent non-political commission of outstanding executive, economic and technical experts, and including three or four Cabinet members, to study coal and its derivatives and their proper application in industry.

"Coal," says Dr. Little, "is the only resource in sight available in sufficient quantity, as raw material to meet the ultimate demand." On this premise, in part, he bases his conclusion. The other premise is that coal provides an enormous supply, both of power and of valuable by-products for very low cost at the mine.

Both points he sets forth in a new book, "The Handwriting on the Wall," just published, in which he declares that coal, which costs less than \$3 a ton at the mine, should be turned into gas at the mine, furnishing the producer with \$15 worth of by-products per ton, and supplying the ultimate producer with fuel far cheaper than under the present system.

"There should be a way for the home to get its fuel more cheaply," he declared. "Integrated mining, I think, will reduce waste, stabilize the output, and hold the centers of production closer to the consumer than otherwise to their present location, to the advantage of distribution."

Dr. Little thinks that this integration would best be accomplished through the development of a thoroughly commercial method for the complete gasification of coal on a grand scale.

Coal, he points out, smelts ores, converts hematite and limonite to steel. It furnishes light and heat and power. Through its distillation coal supplies benzol, toluol, ammonia and phenol for explosives; coke for cast-iron, acetylene and carbundum; graphite for electrodes and for lubricants; and coal tar for dyes. The distillation of a ton of average coal yields 1500 pounds of coke, 10,000 cubic feet of gas, 22 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, more than 1000 gallons of benzol and nine gallons of tar.

Dr. Little has originated or perfected a number of processes dealing with petroleum. He also has done important work on the processing of fuels.

## AFGHANISTAN JOINS WORLD PEACE PACT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Afghanistan is the latest country to announce its intention of adhering to the Pact of Paris, renouncing war, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has just announced. Notification was communicated to Mr. Kellogg through the French Government, since the United States maintains no diplomatic or consular officers in the mountain kingdom.

The only remaining countries which have not signed their intentions of adhering are Iceland and the six Latin-American nations, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay.

## NEW INTERNATIONAL CINEMA FIRM FORMED

By Wire from The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An Anglo-German cinema combine is announced between the "Emeka" Company, the Maxmum Film Gesellschaft, the Ebner Company, the Deutsches Lichtspiel Syndikat, and on the other side the British controlled films and British screen productions, which recently it may be recalled, entered into alliance with Rayon Pictures Incorporated of America.

The new







## HOOVER BACK IN CALIFORNIA HOME TO VOTE

Political Observer Praises  
Nominee for High Plane  
of Campaigning

By a Staff Correspondent  
PALO ALTO, Calif. — Herbert Hoover has returned to Stanford University campus, from which as a youth he began the long trek that led him to world labors and honors, to await the outcome of his greatest ambition—the Presidency of the United States.

Always he has come back to the home he and Mrs. Hoover built here on a hill overlooking the beautiful academic center where both were students together.

From all the long journeys that his work as an engineer of international repute took him he always came back to find peace and quiet and treasured friendship.

To this charming little sun-caressed California city "down the Peninsula," as San Francisco Bay folks place it, Herbert Hoover, the greatest civilian hero of the World War, returned. He came back as the savior of millions of women and children of Europe after the war. Then, as Secretary of Commerce, and then one day this summer as the chosen leader and standard bearer of a great national political party.

**Closes Campaign at Home**  
From a campus forum he spoke the opening words of his candidacy for the presidency. From the studio of his home on this campus he speaks the last words of his campaign. About Stanford University the sentiment of the Hoover family has long rallied. Here lives and works in academic pursuit his brother, the older Hoover, dean of the Stanford School of Mines. Here resides his aunt, Mrs. Minnie Minthorn, who took him to her as a boy and gave him a home. Here the presidential candidate as a youthful student won his first honors as a leader of men. Here he made his first public declamations, in classroom lectures on phases of study and research. Here he met and won his wife. Here he founded those beautiful friendships that have grown so in understanding and loyalty with the years.

Here he realized a boyhood ambition to some day be a member of the board of trustees of his revered alma mater. Here he brought his two sons "to be educated. Here he built his home. In that home his eldest son was married. Always he and Mrs. Hoover have come here to find peace and beauty and friendship.

Lauded by Dr. Jordan

When he came here this summer for his acceptance speech eastern reporters who had accompanied him called on the mentor and teacher of his youth, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University, to inquire of him about the "man Hoover." His message was summed up in these words: "The world does not know the Hoover that we here know and love so well." To the world, Dr. Jordan said, Herbert Hoover is a great engineer, a statesman without equal, the great administrator who fed whole nations, who made the Department of

Commerce a mighty governmental agency. To the world, Dr. Jordan added, Herbert Hoover is a singularly shy, reserved man. But to the campus of Leland Stanford he is not just a world figure, a man of genius to intrust with mighty projects.

To Leland Stanford, Dr. Jordan explained, Herbert Hoover is first of all exemplification of all its ideals, its purposes, and then he is a tried and true friend, a comrade and a neighbor.

It was as this that he was greeted by the entire student body and the faculty of the university and most of the townspeople of Palo Alto when he returned to await the outcome of the election. It was fitting that they should welcome him. The neighbors and friends and aspiring youth for whom all his life and in many lands he has labored and done so much, acclaimed him as a friend first and then with unbounded joy and conviction as a conquering champion.

All the way across the continent he had been received as the victor. The thousands that met him wherever he stopped were composed of men and women of all parties. The recognition that was accorded him was that of the new national leader.

In bringing his campaign to a close Mr. Hoover began what many national leaders declare will be a new era in national campaigns. Whoever is the victor in the presidential race, these authorities assert, that due to Mr. Hoover's courage and mental stature and integrity, national campaigns henceforth will inevitably be on a higher and loftier level. The Republican presidential candidate took his national campaign out of the realm of personalities and partisan recriminations, they say, and made it, as they claim it should be, one worthy of the great office he aspired to.

Four Major Elements

The campaign brought out four major elements:

1. The striking difference between the two candidates; each representing a different political order: profoundly different in experience and training and viewpoint; each man of exceptional ability and yet differing both in the quality and temper of this endowment. The striking difference of the campaigns they conducted, Governor Smith's of the old political order; Mr. Hoover's, in keeping with his concept of a political-economic liberalism, of a very different type.

2. The extent to which religion entered into the campaign; and again in the manner in which the two candidates dealt with the issue. Mr. Hoover confined himself to a consideration of economic and social problems and referred only incidentally to the issue of religious faith, asserting the right of every

man to worship God as he desired and to reaffirm his insistence for tolerance. Governor Smith raised a hue and cry of intolerance, charging his opponents with under-surface activities against him because of his Roman Catholic faith.

3. The extent to which the radio was utilized by all candidates and the possibilities of their appealing directly to millions of voters at one time.

4. The effect of some 10,000,000 new voters who swelled this year's registration lists far beyond any in the history of the country, the greater percentage of which were women.

These factors will determine the outcome of the national polls, plus local and sectional political forces and traditions.

## Coolidges Set Voting Example

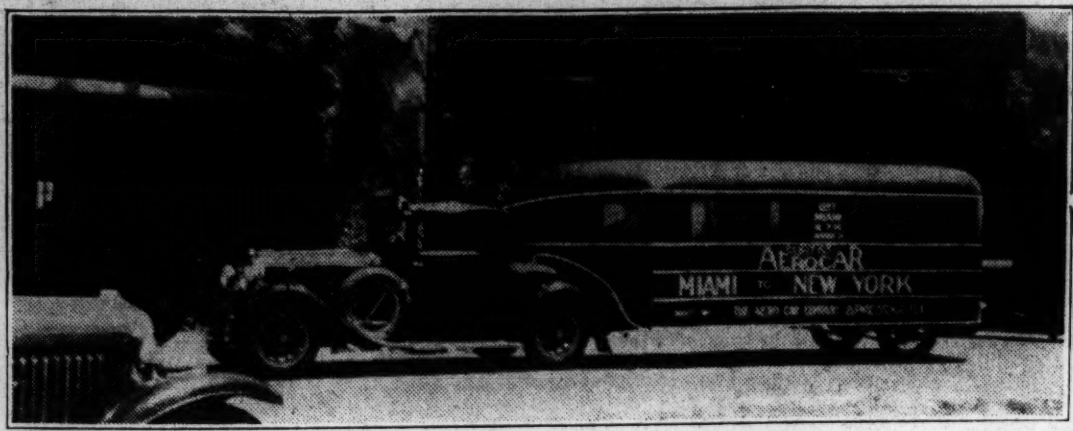
To Stop in Northampton Only  
Long Enough to Cast  
Ballot

WASHINGTON (AP)—Setting an example to the voters of the whole country, President and Mrs. Coolidge will leave Washington tonight for Northampton, Mass., to cast their ballots in Tuesday's general election.

Mr. Coolidge's present plans call for only a brief stay in Northampton, only enough to attend to the voting and to visit Mrs. Lemira Goodhue, Mrs. Coolidge's mother. The return trip will be undertaken the same day, reaching the White House again the same evening.

Four years ago, when the Chief Executive was a candidate for the Presidency, he and Mrs. Coolidge voted by mail. A journey to their voting residence was undertaken, however, two years later, when the President cast his vote personally for William M. Butler, who had managed his campaign in 1924, for the United States senatorship from Massachusetts.

## New Entrant for Motoring Honors



Aerocar, Designed by Glenn Curtiss, Combines Roomy Accommodations of a Bus With the Inexpensive Power of a Roadster or Coupe.

## Aerocar Adds Touring Bus to Family's Modest Motor

Invention of Glenn Curtiss Offers Wide Possibilities  
in the Line of Transportation and in Many  
Conveniences Connected With Business

MIAMI, Fla.—A new type of motor vehicle has recently been seen on the highways. It is the Aerocar, designed and built by Glenn Curtiss, pioneer aviator and builder of airplanes. This car has just undergone a successful test in long-distance travel, having reached New York in 29 hours and 7 minutes on a trip from Miami, Fla.

The Aerocar is a six-wheel vehicle with a semi-trailer body of airplane construction. This structure makes possible the elimination of a rigid chassis frame and heavy body bracing, thus reducing the dead weight and cutting the cost of construction and operation. It makes possible greater roominess for the comfort of passengers or for commercial uses of many kinds.

"The automobile," Mr. Curtiss said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "has reached a high degree of perfection in every respect it seems, except in its facilities for the comfort of passengers. In that way it has made almost no progress."

"The Aerocar is a logical development which makes it possible to travel in the comfort of a private drawing room, to sit in comfortable chairs, or walk around while on the road. And all this can be had at less expense than the cost of buying and maintaining any of the large, high-priced automobiles which are on the market now."

"The Aerocar may be powered by any late model roadster or coupe. Those costing around \$1500 have plenty of power for the average passenger type. If the car is used for freight hauling, it naturally requires a heavier power-car."

The Aerocar was made possible by

Mr. Curtiss's invention of the pneumatic coupler, which affords complete flexibility and absorbs horizontal and vertical thrusts that might otherwise be transmitted from the power unit. On account of this device the Aerocar may be quickly detached from the roadster or coupe, when not needed for city driving, and the small car used alone with nothing unusual in its appearance.

## Virginians Accept Massachusetts Gift

Daughters of Colonial Wars  
Present Memorial Seat at  
Jamestown Ceremony

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Massachusetts and Virginia exchanged compliments at Jamestown Nov. 2 when the Daughters of Colonial Wars presented to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities a memorial seat at ceremonies presided over by Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin of Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg. The program was given in the Memorial Church at Jamestown, which includes the historic church tower, relic of Bacon's rebellion.

Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Boston, president of the Daughters of Colonial Wars, in opening the program, commented upon the good feeling existing among the various patriotic organizations and their great desire to co-operate in preserving the landmarks which recall famous episodes in American history.

Mrs. J. Taylor Ellison, president

of the A. P. V. A., in the speech of acceptance, assured the donors that their gift was warmly appreciated. James Alston Cabell outlined the early history of Jamestown and made the point that had it not been for the hard-won success of the colony at Jamestown, there would never have been a pilgrimage to the Massachusetts shores, and that the honor of settling this country would have gone to the Spaniards.

The granite seat is placed on the edge of the bluff overlooking the James River and is about midway between the Old Church Tower and the Robert Hunt Shrine. It is a reproduction of a seat placed by the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Elder William Brewster Gardens at Plymouth. Three direct descendants of Elder William Brewster, namely, Frederick H. Ball and his two daughters of Williamsburg, were present at the ceremonies.

The party were entertained at luncheon by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler at William and Mary College.

## CURTIS HOME AGAIN TO VOTE, BUT WON'T WAIT FOR RETURNS

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Senator Charles Curtis came home from his long and strenuous Republican Vice-Presidential campaign to cast a vote. He traveled almost 20,000 miles over the country in the last 10 weeks and made more than 100 speeches in 31 states.

The senator will vote in his home precinct but before the first returns of the election begin to trickle in he will board a train for Washington to tackle an accumulation of senatorial business awaiting him there. Nor does he expect to be in contact with news of the election returns during the night trip, preferring to await a more detailed summary and his first news upon arrival in Chicago, where he will change cars for Washington.

## Armistice Day Proclamation

By the President of the United States

WHEREAS, The eleventh of November, 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary and far-reaching war in human annals; and

Whereas, It is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer, and by exercises designed to further the cause of permanent peace through the maintenance of good will and friendly relations between nations; and

Whereas, By concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1926 the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day:

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said concurrent resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings on Nov. 11, 1928, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies, giving expression to our gratitude for peace and the hope and desire that our friendly relations with other peoples may continue.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the United States.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the hundred and fifty-third.

*Calvin Coolidge*

## ARCHBISHOP GIVES FAREWELL SERMON

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—The Archbishop of Canterbury preached his farewell sermon in Canterbury Cathedral. Loud speakers were placed in the cathedral to enable the immense congregation to hear it, and the sermon was broadcast to listeners all over the country.

He declared his conviction that the Church of England, whatever her difficulties, was today far stronger and far more zealous, had a truer vision and was more united in effort and prayer than was the case half a century ago.

No matter who wins  
the election, Socony

will continue to

have the most votes

in New York and

New England

# SOCONY

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

## SPECIAL GASOLINE

## AND MOTOR OIL

During election returns on Tuesday night listen to Soconyland Sketches over the National Broadcasting Company chain.

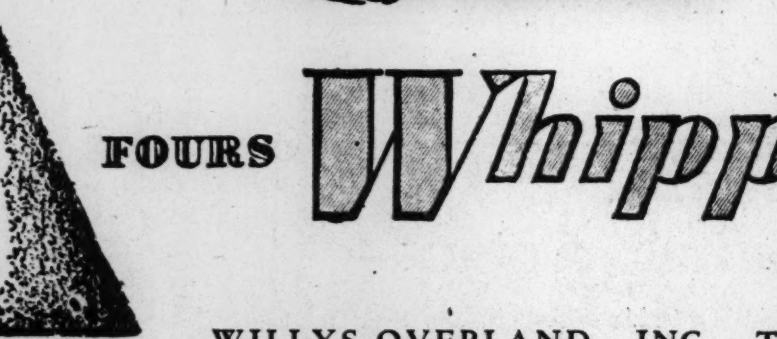
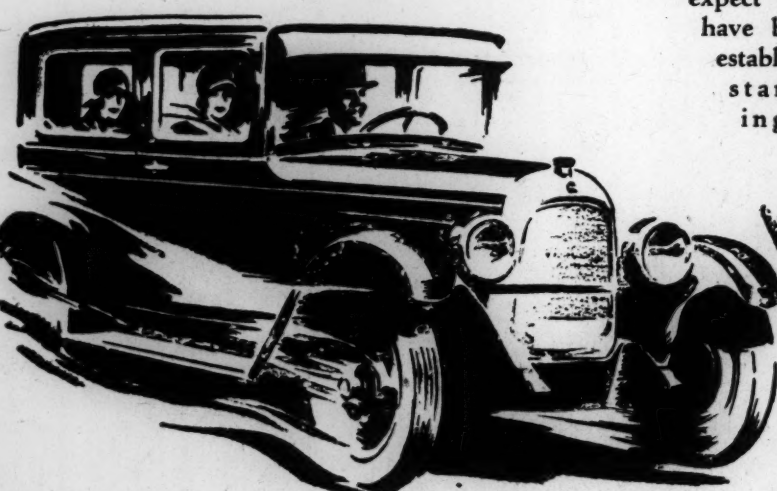
## STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

# Never before such value!

## WHIPPET FOUR AND WHIPPET SIX HAVE MANY COSTLY CAR FEATURES

The Whippet Four and the Whippet Six have raised the engineering standards of the entire light car field. The Whippet Four was the first light car to introduce the important safety factor of 4-wheel brakes. The Whippet Six—the world's lowest priced Six—is the first light Six of low price to offer the smooth operation resulting from a 7-bearing crankshaft.

These are only two instances of Whippet's alert and progressive engineering. All other features are entirely consistent with what you would expect to find in cars which have blazed new trails and established their own high standards of motor-ing superiority.



FOURS

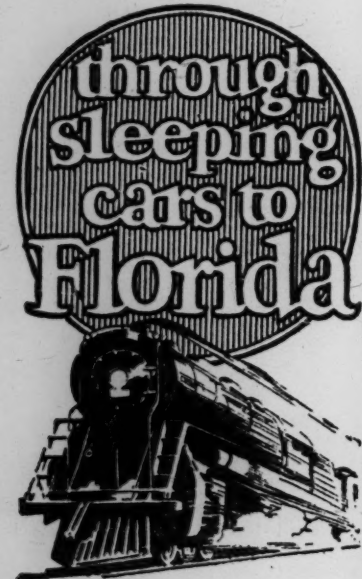
# Whippet

SIXES

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

See Your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer



LEAVE Boston NYN&H  
Federal Express 7:35 p.m.  
arrive Jacksonville 7:55 a.m.  
second morning, resorts in  
Central Florida and both  
Coasts same afternoon and  
evening; also serves points  
in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Other through trains, "The  
Southerner" and New York-  
Florida Limited leave Penn-  
sylvania Station, New York,  
daily, 10.10 a.m. and 6.40 p.m.,  
with through sleeping cars to  
points in the Carolinas, Geor-  
gia and both Coasts of Florida.  
"The Southerner" only one  
night out. Through Florida  
by daylight. Observation car.

Stop-overs allowed on one-  
way or round-trip tickets at  
the famous resorts of Southern  
Pines, Pinehurst, Camden and  
at Columbia, Savannah and  
Jacksonville. Round-trip tick-  
ets to Florida include both  
Coasts without additional  
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Phone Liberty 2634-5  
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AIR LINE RAILWAY



## NEW ENGLAND'S TRADE ATTESTS FORWARD MARCH

Two-Year Federal Research  
Disproves Assertions of  
Business Decline

Final and complete proof of the fallacy that New England industry is in decline is furnished by the United States Department of Commerce. Coming as the result of two years of federal research into New England conditions added significance is given the verdict of an industrial "forward march," of an 11 per cent share of the Nation's manufacture, and of such indications as increasing check payments, car loadings, electric power production, sales of motor cars, residential building, silk mill activity and shoe production.

These statements were contained in the second of the series of studies, aimed at least partially at eliminating New England's share of the \$3,000,000,000 wasted annually in the United States through inefficiencies in distribution, according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Commerce Department.

**High Place in Nation**  
In discussing this latest bulletin upon New England's industries, Dr. Klein pointed out that there are 35 leading lines of manufacture in which this region contributes more than one-quarter of the entire national output, while a dozen industries contribute more than the entire United States together.

There are 217 kinds of manufactured products in New England, Dr. Klein reports. In 51 of them each line contributes more than \$10,000,000 to the section's income, while 111 contribute more than \$3,000,000 each.

**Income Exceeds \$3,000,000,000**  
The entire income of New England from manufacturing, he said, is more than \$3,000,000,000. An ever increasing part of this, it was stated in the bulletin, is derived from the production of parts and accessories used in the mass production elsewhere of automobiles, radios and airplanes.

An example of New England's ability to readjust and adapt itself profitably to modern conditions was given in the case of agriculture. Faced with intense competition from other sections, it was pointed out, New Englanders have constructed a new agriculture in which there are fewer workers and less than half the plowed land formerly used, but in which the value of its products is more than twice as much as was the case half a century ago, with proper allowance for price changes.

### Music in Boston

#### People's Symphony Orchestra

An audience that fairly taxed the capacity of the Hotel Statler ballroom, greeted the People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon, when its third program of the season was presented under the direction of the new conductor, Theophil Wendt. The assisting artist was Alice Ericson, violinist. The program comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony; the Lalo violin "Symphony Espagnole" and the "Carnaval" overture by Dvorak.

No mistake has been made in calling Mr. Wendt to the conductorship. He is obviously a man of ideas, a vigorous conductor and a sensitive musician. Whether or not the orchestra can clip off its measures to the pace of his beat remains to be seen. We believe that it can, and in so

doing set for itself a higher standard of artistic performance than has hitherto been attempted by it. Mr. Wendt yesterday proved that the men under him could be relied upon to give the best that is in them.

Miss Ericson, a young woman who takes her music seriously but with a saving flash of humor, was given an ovation. She plays well, and was given a fine accompaniment by the orchestra. In all an enjoyable concert and one which called forth rounds of hearty applause for all concerned. G. M. S.

#### Laura Huxtable Porter

Laura Huxtable Porter gave a recital of literary and piano selections last night in Jordan Hall. Distinctive programs have long been a hobby of Mrs. Porter's, and that of last evening again revealed the artistic discrimination which we have come to associate with her work. There was, in general, a curious absence of climax, with a corresponding absence of the deeper undecurrent of feeling. Mrs. Porter displayed her usual good taste and refinement in all that she did, and yet, as the program progressed, one wished that she might touch upon the more vital, possibly the more elemental phases of music and literature. The enthusiastic audience gave Mrs. Porter well-merited applause. G. M. S.

#### Galli-Curci

Amelia Galli-Curci, soprano, drew a large audience of her followers to Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, when she traversed a program of her customary choice. There were at least three decorative airs with flute obbligato (this latter supplied by Ewald Hahn), a group of assorted lyrics which included a colorful "Spanish Serenade," by Bizet, and a set of light songs in English. Along the way, Mme. Galli-Curci set the many encores which her listeners exacted. Still retaining the sweet, gentle tones so characteristic of her manner of singing, still clinging to the flowing or whirling roulades which have brought her acclaim, the singer goes her own way. If some critics dare to cavil at her program making, the multitude does not. And the flattery which seemed about to overtake her a few seasons ago has now been minimized to but one or two appearances through an afternoon.

#### Bruce Simonds

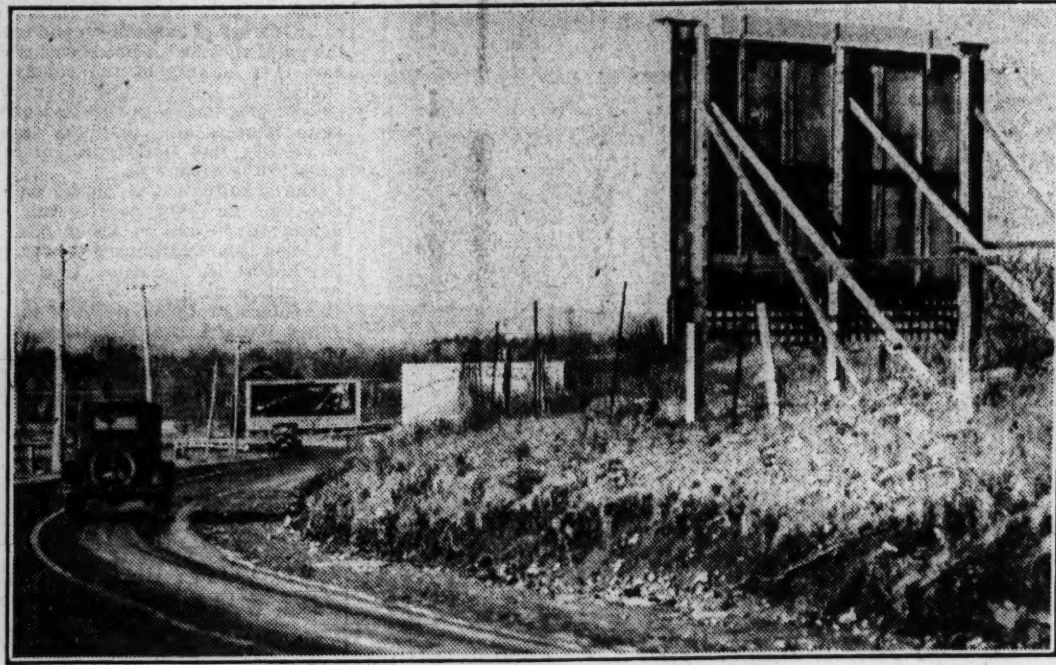
Each successive appearance of Bruce Simonds in Boston draws a larger audience. On Saturday afternoon, in spite of inclement weather, listeners filled the floor of Jordan Hall. With his customary discrimination and musicianship, Mr. Simonds made a program of worth and interest. Schubert's C minor Impromptu, the deep-flowing A major Sonata (Op. 101) of Beethoven, Suk's "Things Lived and Dreamed," Schumann's Toccata and a final group of d'Indy, Albeniz, Fauré, and Debussy rounded his list. Mr. Simonds has enriched his skill and abilities with much experience, and he now brings to his playing a warmth and a zest which lend flavor to the precision and chasteness of his interpretations. C. S. B.

#### ART

##### Anthony Thieme's Paintings

Paintings by Anthony Thieme are being shown this week at the Grace Hone Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets, Boston. Mr. Thieme, a native of Holland, brought to the United States, where he has been painting for many years, the love of pure color that has marked much of the work of Dutch painters. In "Floating Ice" Mr. Thieme's delight

## Blots Upon the Rural Landscape



Billboards on Highway Near Marlboro, Which Obscure One of the Most Attractive Scenes in Massachusetts. Other States Are Watching the Campaign Waged in Massachusetts to Restrict Billboards to Strictly Commercial Areas.

In color is manifested brilliantly, for he has employed with tasteful skill every resource for the enhancement of warm hues by means of alternating cold tones. The sun shines dazzlingly from the snow banks in this picture, with its assembly of brook, cottages, brown and green foliage and distant hill. "Bridge in Autumn" is another gorgeous landscape, with its jewel-like treatment of the brook that flows beneath boughs turned to autumn gold. "Transparent Sails" is an unusual study of light effects in a harbor scene, and "Reflections," a scene in Italian waters, is handsome in its decorative and bold use of patterns. Also at these galleries are water colors of old Boston by W. Ratcliffe, which will be noticed later in these columns.

### EDUCATOR CRITICIZES STRESS ON PROSPERITY

More than ever before the United States needs leadership that will aid in shifting the emphasis daily placed upon money and prosperity, even to the point where education is often measured in money value, and toward an uplifting of national ideals, said William M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College, addressing in Boston, the Essex County Teachers Association.

"The liquor problem," said Dr. Lewis "would be far less serious than it is today if those in places of leadership in government had talked in less glittering generalities about respect for law—and the safeguarding of the Constitution, and had stated forcefully and plainly the personal attitude toward liquor drinking and the unlawful traffic in liquor."

#### OLD COLONY ROAD OPENED

Opening of the Old Colony Boulevard between Columbia Road and Freeport Street makes available the entire length of this parkway from South Boston to Neponset and provides a convenient exit from the downtown section of Boston. No trucks will be allowed on this road, which is under the control of the Metropolitan District Commission.

## STATES GAINING IN PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPES

Advertising Ban Needed on  
Private Land, Mrs. Lawton Tells Garden Club

Eighteen advertising companies and 231 national advertisers have inducted in writing the proposition that business can succeed without billboards, said Mrs. W. L. Lawton, chairman of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, in an address in Boston before members of the Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts.

These organizations, Mrs. Lawton said, have agreed that it is unnecessary to use the landscape for advertising. Massachusetts, she continued, is still leading the fight for restriction in the United States with its laws for regulating advertising on private property. Efforts on the part of outdoor advertising companies to have this proved unconstitutional have carried the case to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, she said, and will undoubtedly carry it to the United States Supreme Court. It is this restriction of billboards on private property that will go further in solving the problem, Mrs. Lawton continued, adding that a \$10,000 fund is now being raised to carry on this fight in Massachusetts.

**Legislation the Only Solution**  
"Legislation is the only real solution of the problem," said Mrs. Lawton. "More than half the states already prohibit the signs on the right of way, but this does not prove a solution. Private property advertising must be regulated. Other possible alternatives are in zoning states highways, or reducing the number of boards by placing a heavy tax. 'Certainly there is no justice in taxing the people millions of dollars for highways, and then passing one

of the chief assets of those highways, their beauty, over as a free gift to the billboard companies.

"The billboard industry has increased 3000 per cent in the last 25 years. A legitimate method of advertising when properly placed, it has become through improper location a veritable public nuisance.

**Other Available Agencies**  
"Eliminate rural billboards and business would still have 99 per cent of national advertising at its disposal. The landscape is being sacrificed for the profits of one comparatively small group, the billboard companies."

Mrs. Lawton said that in a suit brought by the Government against the National Outdoor Advertising Company, representatives of the latter said that its boards would be confined to commercial districts. But when asked to define a commercial district the answer was given that "any highway used for business is commercial."

Among the large national companies which have agreed that billboards strewn about the landscape are not necessary for business, Mrs.

Lawton cited the Hood Tire Company, which gave up 700 billboards, the Flak, the Goodrich and the Kelly-Springfield Tire companies, the Standard Oil Company of California, which surrendered 1200 boards, and the Texas Company, which gave up 1524 highway billboards located all over the United States.

## Airplane Believed Helpful to Peace

Makes World Friendlier, Says  
Major-General O'Ryan, and  
Friends Do Not War

People who know each other do not think of making war on each other, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U. S. A., told an audience at the Old South Forum in Boston when he discussed the future of air transportation and its relation to world peace. Major-General O'Ryan prefaced that part of his address dealing directly with the airplane and its feasibility in modern life with a considerable discussion of the attitude which must be engendered in people if they are to make "good war." He described war without minding terms and painted an unglorified if unexaggerated picture of the character of the details of war.

The airplane, he said, began where all ground transportation left off. Ground transportation, he said, had gone as far as it could. He cited the fact that, several years ago, the Twentieth Century Limited, running between Chicago and New York, made the trip in 18 hours. It now makes the trip in 20 hours, considered by the officers of the railroad the least time in which the trip can be made safely.

Airplanes were subject, he said, to an entirely different set of governing laws, and in the comparatively early future when countries are criss-crossed by air lines of travel, westbound and eastbound lanes would be maintained at different levels of altitude and lateral space, and northbound and southbound lanes similarly governed.

Time between points would be cut down, and in direct ratio to this, the people of one section of the Nation would thus be able to become better acquainted with the people of other sections. Similarly the people of European and other continental nations would become far more neighborly and the likelihood of disagreement that could not be amicably settled much lessened.

## Chrysanthemums Delight Throng at Federal Show

High Officials Attend Private  
Opening at Department  
of Agriculture

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The 1928 chrysanthemum show at the Department of Agriculture emphasizes how far the culture of this popular plant has gone in the development of variations some of which would seem almost to be new species.

Mrs. William M. Jardine, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, received the wives of members of the Cabinet, various officials and others who attended the private view preceding the opening of the show to the public.

Perhaps the most attractive bloom was one named Alexander Bulloch, a flower with soft pink and white petals, more delicate and exquisite in form and coloring than is often seen in chrysanthemums. The President and Mrs. Coolidge are honored by chrysanthemums named for them. Mrs. Coolidge's namesake being one of the large variety, white with just a blush of color. General Pershing and Admiral Dewey also have large-flowered namesakes. That there is no provincialism in nomenclature is shown by His Majesty, Queen Mary and other foreign names.

Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, is one of the fashionable brownish red tones in popular favor this year. Mrs. Charles E. Hughes is dark red. Dorothy Willebrandt is a sturdy many-flowered plant of similar hue.

Gold Nugget is appropriately ap-

plied to one of the bright yellow button-flowered variety.

Naturally there are chrysanthemums named for the Jardines and some for the Merediths in honor of the former Secretary of Agriculture. Jean Russell honors the little daughter of Secretary Jardine's secretary. In general, it may be said that the giant flowered chrysanthemums have come to have less popular appeal than the smaller flowered varieties. The semi-double ones with yellow centers, almost like some of the larger daisies, are especially admired.

## AIRPORT IN MAINE TO FACE FOUR WAYS

AUBURN, Me. (AP)—The field for the \$50,000 airport at Marston's Corners, a contract for which has just been signed by directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the American Airport Corporation of New England, will be a four-way affair.

It will have landing lights, a beacon, and a hangar sufficient to house six to eight planes. The site is seven miles from Poland Spring. To protect the options on 576 acres of land on which the airport will be located, it was indicated that construction work would begin at once so that the field would be completed for the 1929 flying season.

## Gowns from Paris!

—bought by our own stylist abroad  
... just recently arrived!

Gorgeous creations as decidedly French in every detail and line... made just for us in the little houses of Paris... and so moderately priced... as low as \$50.00!

P. S. And do see the beautiful French Street Road Signs at \$5!

**Jelleff's**  
1216-1220 F Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Let me show you when in New York. Frequent trips made to buy special orders.

**LADIES' and MISSES' GOWNS**  
Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Gowns in the latest styles always on hand at my apartment. Moderate and Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evening appointments arranged.

**HENDERSON**  
Apartment 209, The La Salle  
1028 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.  
Phone Franklin 4045

**Erlebacher**  
Selections Reflect  
the Mode in  
Its Most Charming  
Manifestations

Feminine Apparel  
of Distinction

**Erlebacher**  
Feminine Apparel of Individuality  
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Successors to Mary J. Avant

Specialists in Permanent  
Water and Marcell Waving  
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Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.  
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Advice Given Without Charge  
Expert Service at Moderate Prices

## Thompson's Dairy

High Quality  
Dairy Products

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Phone Decatur 1400

**Men's Pig and  
Buckskin Gloves \$2.85**

Very good-looking gloves of pig and buckskin. A glove that is correct for dress occasions and smart for driving. All sizes.

**Parker Budget Co.**

The AVENUE at NINTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

**The PALAIS ROYAL**  
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Chic Frocks for Misses \$15**

a versatile group that will afford you pleasure to see—and more to wear!

New satin dresses; flat crepes in simple, but smart styles, to wear every hour during the day; chiffons for lunch and bridge tea—some with detachable sleeves.

All the new colors—the bright blues, wine reds, leaf browns, salmon glazes, forest greens of the new fashions. Dresses you'll love to wear—dresses to make you look your prettiest—dresses for all types—and sizes from 14 to 20.

DRESSES—third Floor

**Gift Selections**  
of unusual interest and charm  
distinguish our Fall Displays

Prices Too Are Exceedingly Interesting

**Dulin & Martin Company**  
1215 F STREET 1214-18 G STREET  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## The Allies Inn

Opp. the Corcoran Art Gallery  
One block from the White House

Breakfast Luncheon  
Dinner

Cool, Refreshing, Homelike  
Rooms

1703 New York Avenue  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**J. H. SMALL & SONS**

FLORISTS and  
LANDSCAPE  
CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Walk-Over Shoes**  
For Men and Women

Special attention paid to each individual foot. We employ only expert shoe fitters.

**Wolf's  
Walk-Over Shop**  
929 F St., Washington, D. C.

Penn Avenue at 8th Washington D. C.

**"Humming Bird"**  
Pure Silk Hosiery

\$1.50 Pr.

3 Pcs. for \$4.35

Ask for Number 30 service weight silk hose, with four-inch lisle welts, lisle heels and toes—A good-looking, serviceable, full-fashioned silk hose in the smart fall colors, including the new tans and grays—and sizes 8½ to 10.

STREET FLOOR

**WOODWARD & LOTHROP**  
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

**The Fountain Room—**

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## FEDERAL LABOR CHIEF OPPOSES ALIEN INFLUX

"Seaman's Route" Blamed by Mr. Davis for Many of Illegal Admissions

WASHINGTON—Benefits would accrue to labor and probably to the United States generally by more drastic immigration restriction than at present, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, declared in a statement summing up the present status of the quota law and its enforcement. A quarter of a million aliens are admitted each year under the present law, Mr. Davis said. At the same time, 250,000 young men come in from the farms to the cities seeking industrial employment, while 2,000,000 boys and girls arrive annually at an age when many of them are compelled or desire to look for jobs. With this year the army of new workers, added to groups supplanted by machines in the mechanization of industry, the country's work is more than amply supplied with labor. Further immigration, Mr. Davis said, would be to the detriment of the Nation.

**Law Presents Difficulties**  
In the city of New York, according to latest figures, more than one-third of the total population, Mr. Davis said, are of foreign birth. Of the 13,000,000 foreign-born in the country, one-sixth or more live in New York City, while 4,465,214, or 79 per cent of New York's population, is linked with the Old World either by birth or parentage. The two major difficulties in enforcing the immigration law, Mr. Davis went on, are border smuggling and illegal entry from ships. It is estimated that 40,000,000 cross and recross the international boundaries to north and south. Examination of most of these people is concentrated in a few hours in the day, Mr. Davis said. The Secretary of Labor evidently referred to his department's petition, pending before the Supreme Court, to curb aliens from crossing the border as commuting workmen. "It is remarkable that there are not more cases of smuggling brought to the Border Patrol's attention," Mr. Davis said, "in view of conditions along the northern and southern boundaries."

**Deportation of Undesirables**  
The "seamen's route" for illegal admission is opened through the provision in the law giving a sailor the right to enter the United States in pursuit of his calling, and of staying for 60 days for the purpose of getting passage on another ship. "Thousands of seamen remain each year," instead of departing again, Mr. Davis said. Undesirables to the number of 30,000 are being removed from the United States each year, Mr. Davis continued. One difficulty in deporting the alien criminal rests in the wording of the law. For deportation an alien must have committed a crime within five years after entry, and have been sentenced to a year or more of imprisonment. If more than five years have elapsed since entry then such alien must have been sentenced more than once for a year or more, and for crimes involving moral turpitude. Accordingly an alien who proves to be a constant criminal and spends most of his time in jail, but only for a succession of sentences each under a year, cannot be deported.

## Girls' Clubs Hold Camp Conference

Summer School and Winter Program Maintained at a High Level of Activity

More than 100 girls, representing many of the 30 Girls' Clubs of Massachusetts, attended the Rockport Lodge reunion in Boston, open to those who visited the camp conducted during the vacation months by the Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs. The work of conducting this camp

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is an outgrowth of work among girls started nearly 54 years ago, just at the time when women were beginning to enter industry. Girls clubs were started almost simultaneously in New York and Boston. It was explained, and later the work grew to such an extent that a national league was formed.

Although this national organization was disbanded in name last June, the salient features have been retained, it was asserted. The summer school, patterned after the Bryn Mawr summer school, in which working girls may study the arts of literature, drama, painting and music, as well as the summer camp and constant activities during the winter months were reported as kept up to a high standard. Each girl's club is self-governing, and carries on the work of building up character among women at its own expense and initiative, it was said.

## Gen. Moncada Is Leading in Nicaragua Vote

American Head of Election Board Reports Heavy Ballot but No Disorder

WASHINGTON—With telegrams pouring in to President Diaz from all parts of Nicaragua that the Nov. 4 elections were "free and impartial with a great deal of enthusiasm shown," Brig-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, American chairman of the national electoral board, reported to the State Department that voting was taking place at the rate of a ballot a minute in Managua.

Election returns from one-half the provinces, including Bluefield, showed Gen. Jose M. Moncada, Liberal candidate, to be leading Adolfo Benard, Conservative candidate, by approximately 10,000 votes, the State Department announced. President Diaz set an example to all the voters by dipping his fingers before voting in the chemical solution which is designed to prevent repeating. General McCoy reported that although a few voters were able to wash this off, a sufficient amount of the stain remained under the fingernail to identify the man who had already voted.

"The heavy vote indicated in Jinotega, Estelita and Segovia," General McCoy said, "is considered proof that banditry has been practically ended by the marine pacification program which has given peaceable citizens complete confidence in the measures taken by the marines to prevent intimidation of voters."

Election day in Nicaragua presented a picturesque panorama to American aviators making a final inspection of voting precincts. Maj. L. M. Bourne, chief of aviation, reported. Large crowds of voters, dressed in gala attire, were moving over the jungle trails to the polls. In many towns 200 to 300 voters arrived the night before in order to cast their ballots early the next day. As soon as the balloting was finished—and in many instances it was completed by noon of election day—the American chairman of each precinct carried their ballots to the departmental chairmen for the final tally. The precinct chairmen were accompanied by guards, while airplane escorts kept a watchful eye on them from overhead.

In a statement to the local newspapers, General McCoy said that the American electoral mission was deeply grateful to President Diaz for his fine co-operation in making the election free and impartial.

**ST. ANDREWS ELECTS NEW LORD RECTOR**  
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Sir Wilfred Grenfell, whose good work as a missionary in Labrador attracted much attention here, has been elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, succeeding Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. The competing candidate was Lord Melchett, chairman of the Brunner Mond Chemical Corporation, whose claim to the students' suffrages lay in his service to humanity in endeavoring to establish industrial peace. St. Andrews for some years having preferred to go outside the ranks of politicians for its rectors.

The polls were held simultaneously in St. Andrews and Dundee, with the usual lively student mock battles. Sir Wilfred's majority was 157.

**MEXICO SEEKS PENAL REFORM**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—A plan for remodeling Mexico's penal colonies on the Tres Marias Islands, off the west coast of the Republic, has been drawn up by Gen. Antonio Rios Zertuche, chief of police of Mexico City, to make these colonies more suited for the regeneration of the criminals sent there.

**NORMAL RELATIONS RESTORED**  
BELGRADE (AP)—Stanoje Mihailovich, the newly appointed Yugoslav Minister to Albania, will leave shortly for Tirana, thus fully restoring normal relations between the two countries.

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## Latest Addition to Toronto's Parks



A Handsome Gift to Toronto Was Formally Accepted Recently by the Mayor on Behalf of the City Council and the Citizens Generally. It Comprises 175 Acres of Land in the Northeastern Section of the City, and is Dedicated to Become the Playground of This and Future Generations. The Land, Gift of the Late Joseph Kilgour, was Formerly Part of His Sunnybrook Farm Property, Located on Bayview Avenue, a Short Distance North of Leaside, and Contains Wooded Tracks, Grassy Fields and Rippling Streams. The Photo Shows one of the Picturesque Curving Roadways Which Are One of the Many Features of This Beautiful Park.

## Sunnybrook Farm Now Beauty Spot for Torontonians

Handsome Gift Is Made by Resident to Canadian "Queen City"

TORONTO, Ont.—A further step toward making Toronto "the City Beautiful" was made recently when the Mayor, Mr. McBride, on behalf of the citizens, formally accepted the gift of Sunnybrook Park from the donor, Mrs. Joseph Kilgour.

As a memorial to her husband and in respect to his wishes the gift was made. All but the 30 acres on which her residence and gardens are located were given to the city. The donation of 175 acres represented the largest grant of park lands that the city has ever received, and is rivaled only by the original Howard Park grant of 165 acres.

As intimated by W. H. Langlois, a friend of the family, the property was a rough, crude farm when acquired by Mr. Kilgour. He spent a great deal of time and money in furthering the natural beauty of the place. The western entrance to Sunnybrook Park lies directly at the southern end of Blythwood Road and parallels Bayview Avenue. In time Mrs. Kilgour will have park gates erected directly in front of Blythwood Road, it is stated.

The beauty of the estate has long been known to the citizens of Toronto. Cut by ravines and with wooded slopes so treated as to preserve their natural beauty, Sunnybrook Farm has long held an enviable position in the ranks of the city's country homes. The Don River and lesser streams wind their way through the park and add immeasurably to its scenic beauty.

All the farm buildings, including a large riding arena where Mr. Kilgour used to exercise his hunters, are included in the gift to the city. The presentation of the park, Mr. McBride believes, will be doubly valuable to the city because it will form an important link in the properties required for the proposed Don Boulevard, which, when completed, will prove a great boon to the general public. The gift is valued at \$550,000.

**Yale to Exhibit Goldsmith Books**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University will commemorate the bicentenary of Oliver Goldsmith with an exhibition of his works in the University Library from Nov. 9 to 18, and a lecture on the evening of Nov. 9 by Prof. Katherine Balderston of Wellesley College, the editor of Goldsmith's letters and the compiler of the census of his manuscripts.

The items to be exhibited have been limited to first editions of his works and those which have been attributed to him; to editions which represent revision by the author; to several early Dublin and American imprints of the major works; and to a few contemporary illustrations of his works.

The items selected fully represent Goldsmith's literary career from the trial review which gained him, in 1757, his first position as reviewer for the Monthly Review, to the three-volume collected edition of his essays at the close of the eighteenth century. Between these limits, except for the rare "Threnodia Augustalis," nearly all his works are included in first editions.

The plays are well represented by two variants of the first edition of "The Good Natured Man," and three varying copies of the first editions of "She Stoops to Conquer." From the group of children's books, published by Newberry which have been attributed to Goldsmith, copies of "The History of the Little Goody Two-Shoes," the copy of the larger paper issue of "Poems and Plays," Dublin, 1777, and the edition of 1780, published in London, are shown.

The books are all from the collections of the Yale Library, or of the members of the English department.

## BORAH URGES ALL VOTERS TO GO TO POLLS

Attacks Smith's State Control of Liquor Proposal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
UTICA, N. Y.—Control of liquor by individual states, as proposed by Governor Smith, would be "impracticable and unwise" and would greatly increase the difficulties of law enforcement, William E. Borah asserted in his sole campaign address in the Empire State just delivered here, in support of the Republican national ticket. The speech closed a tour which has taken the Senator from Idaho over 10,000 miles and through 16 states.

Mr. Borah characterized the franchise as "the greatest obligation each citizen has to perform toward our Government," and urged every man and woman to cast their vote on election day. He referred to comments to the effect that "popular government is breaking down," and declared that his observation during this campaign convinced him that "the people were never so capable or ready and so determined to do their duty."

Mr. Borah devoted the greater part of his speech to criticism of Governor Smith for his attitude on prohibition and for his proposal to introduce the Canadian system into the United States.

**Attacks Smith's Liquor Plan**  
Governor Smith proposes that each state shall have its own liquor system, he continued, and asserted that this would mean that there would be four times 48 border lines to protect. He declared that the states cannot enforce the liquor law as well as the national government, "and the

states are not going to get an opportunity to do it as well as the national government."

"Think of putting Tammany Hall into control of the liquor traffic in New York," he exclaimed. Mr. Borah read quotations from several newspapers and religious leaders in Canada to show why he was convinced that the Canadian system is a failure.

"I have just this comment to make," he continued. "It does not make any difference what system you have; it does not make any difference what scheme you propose. The liquor traffic will violate it."

**Believes Liquor Traffic Gone**  
As far as he is individually concerned, Mr. Borah said, he is willing to continue the struggle on the basis that the liquor traffic has passed out of existence and will not be revived for all time to come.

Mr. Borah praised the work of the Republican candidate for President and declared that if Mr. Hoover is elected, he will enforce the Constitution as the people of the United States have written it. He made a stirring appeal to the women to retain the Eighteenth Amendment and to insist upon its enforcement.

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Borah said he was "in favor of leaving it in the hands of those who always believed in it, who have maintained it, who have fought for it, and who did not change their opinion on exigency of the great political campaign."

Urging the electorate to exercise its voting franchise, he likened the Government to the most "stupendous corporation on earth."

**ELKS' ENDOWMENT BACKED**  
Almost unanimous approval has been shown toward the plan for a \$20,000,000 endowment fund for welfare activities among Elks lodges proposed by John F. Malley of Newton during his travels as Grand Exalted Ruler. More than 800,000 Elks in nearly 1500 lodges have expressed themselves as favoring the fund. It is said that Massachusetts Elks will establish scholarships in colleges and other educational institutions as their share of the work.

## Rumania Hails Liberal Defeat; New Era Dawns

(Continued from Page 1)

months. It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued and new elections held. It is hoped that the resignation will be followed by more harmony in Rumanian politics.

For decades, bankers, large merchants and industrialists, organized in the powerful Liberal Party led by the brilliant Bratianu family, have ruled Rumania, controlling both the crown and the masses. They employed the censorship, martial law and unjust election methods. Millions of peasants and people from the new provinces organized in the National Peasant Party, despite their vehement struggle, seemed powerless to institute a democratic régime, and many despaired of parliamentary methods.

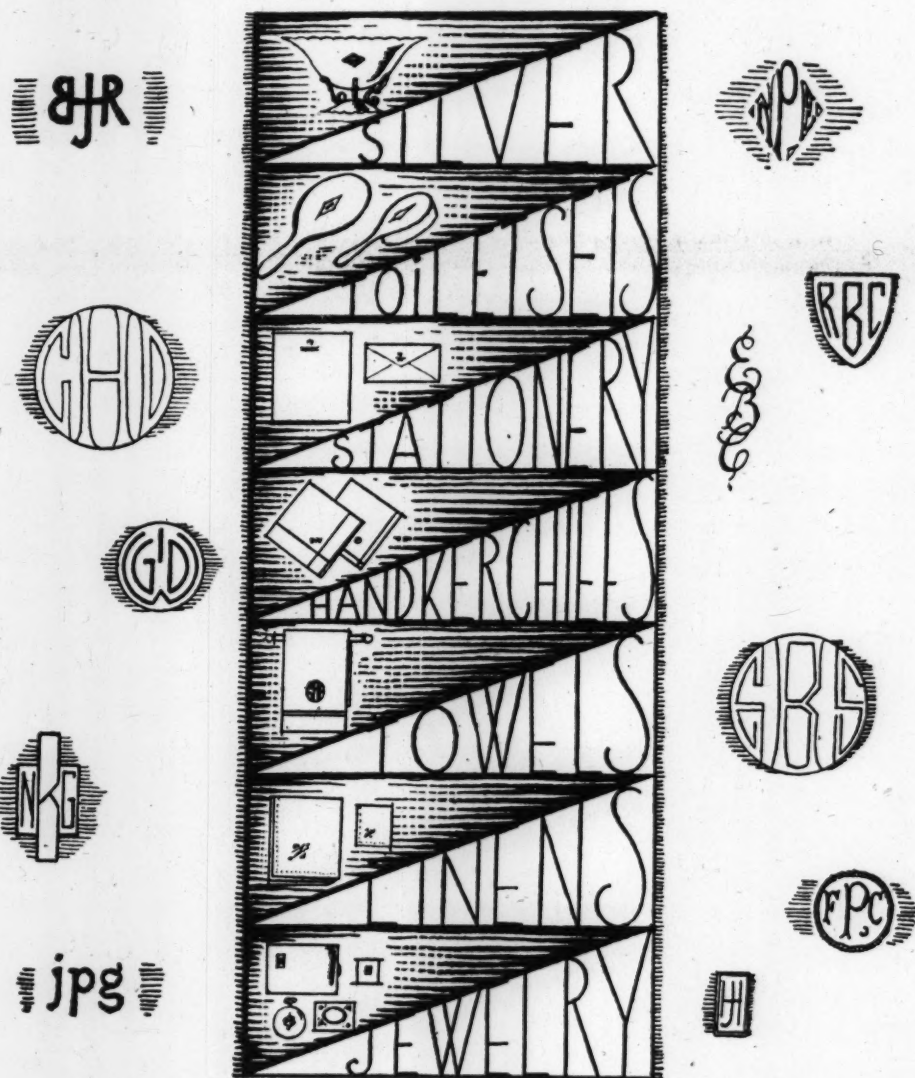
Finally, the repeated popular protests and unwavering popular determination have borne fruit, and the renaissance has brought the absolute domination of the Liberal Party to an end without upheavals or perturbations. This is held to fortify the position of the crown and regency and strengthen the faith of the people in constitutional government.

**RED CROSS EXPENDED \$17,498,902 ON RELIEF**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross in a final financial report on the Mississippi valley flood of 1927 said that \$17,498,902.16 was collected and spent for relief operations growing out of the flood.

Of this amount \$504,033.55 was employed in related storms and tornadoes in Oklahoma, eastern Arkansas, Missouri, and Kentucky. The remainder was expended in relief operations in territory directly affected by the Mississippi and its principal tributaries.

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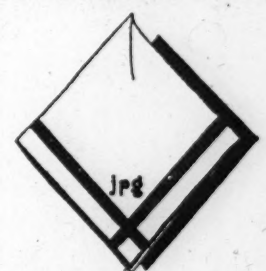
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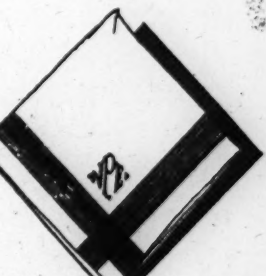
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Men's fine white French linen handkerchiefs, taped border, hand rolled hem. Monogram in two tones of any color desired. 6 for \$12.50

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## Bury St. Edmunds Celebrates Preliminary to Magna Charta

Great Charter Next Year Received Signature of King John on Island of Runnimead Under Compulsion of Barons

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The ancient town of Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk, Eng., recently celebrated the seven hundred and fourteenth anniversary of a meeting there of the barons of England, at which a committee was appointed to compel King John to observe that famous declaration of British liberty, the Magna Charta (Great Charter). This meeting took place in an abbey now fallen into ruin. A stone still marks the site and contains the name of 25 of those who attended. The charter was ultimately signed at Runnimead, a meadow island in the river Thames near Windsor. One of its clauses says:

"No freeman shall be arrested, or detained in prison, or deprived of his freedom, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way molested; and we will not set forth against him, nor send against him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land."

Sir Geoffrey Butler, the Cambridge historian, pointing out the unique nature of the charter, said it was difficult to reckon the number of new constitutions which had been drawn up since the American Revolution. A large proportion of these had followed the English model, and the

phases of Magna Charta had been on the lips of many types and in many climates. The fate of the English model had been varied. It had taken root and grown most graciously among men of British stock; it had developed abnormally, or failed, among peoples of a traditionally different outlook from the English. Was this not to say that in the later case the constitution builders had based their creation less on that realism which was the essence of the barons' work, and more on fancied principles embodied in the charter?

There is a distinction which might have been overlooked by a generation which had applied an English parliamentary system to a polyglot continent tortured by rivalry of caste and creed, and to a church which whatever it might or might not have been, had never been in essence democratic. The age of the constitution-building was not over.

Perhaps with their multilateral Empire they would be called more than ever to be the consultant constitutional engineers of mankind. If this were so, they would draw on much current political philosophy, but they could never fall to turn to the barons' act at Bury, to their realism, and to their hatred of the abuse of power. The charter's bytes interpreted could never pass away.

## Wanted—A Pact to Outlaw Peace!

(Continued from Page 1)

since our object is to attain peace, it is also good that a new Machiavelli should be convinced of the advantages of renouncing war. Yet there are, looking at this matter in the abstract, a number of qualifications to be made. If astute diplomacy is thinking not so much of forwarding a moral conception of peace as of preventing the other fellow (as we may call the less satisfied nation) from fighting, and at the same time means to refuse the other fellow any redress for proper grievances, then, while striving all the harder for real peace, we may have doubts whether astute diplomacy is really working on the right lines. We want peace, but do we want peace to be used as a diplomatic weapon—as, in the words of the pact recently signed, an instrument of national policy?

The question, Scripter, is difficult to answer. What is your own view? My view, Lector, is that unless we strictly define our terms we shall end in logical confusion. It is clear that astute diplomacy which uses peace as an instrument of national policy will be equally prepared, at given moment, when the weapon is blunted, to have recourse to the weapon of war. Motives count for much in the long run, and it is for us to take long views. If we discuss, for example, that any one while talking of peace is preparing for the eventuality of war, we shall not be quite complacent.

**Tangible Evidence Wanted**  
In other words, we should like to see tangible evidence of a new state of affairs; we should like to see disarmament accompanying or following the signing of peace pacts; we should like to see the erection of suitable machinery for the revision of unfair provisions of existing treaties. Peace, in the narrow immediate sense, is not enough. We must ascertain whether, at the same time, there is being set up an association, a tribunal, an international court, for the peaceful solution of interstate problems.

Are these remarks to be taken as pessimistic? Are we to understand, Scripter, that such machinery is not being created? Are we to believe that peace, in this connection, is simply tactical, and that war is just as likely to occur as ever? You misconceive me strangely, Lector, if you suppose that I am pessimistic. On the contrary, I think the outlook is better than it has ever been. Let us assume, for the moment, that astute diplomacy has recognized the advantages of temporarily outlawing war, but is at the same time keeping a number of reservations which will enable it to make war when it pleases—let us, for the sake of argument, assume this. Nevertheless, the moral effect of an insistence on peace will unquestionably be considerable.

**People Want Peace**  
As a result of recent discussions and pacts, it will hereafter be much more difficult to persuade the peoples of the necessity of war. The peoples take no heed of the reservations. They believe that the world is being assured of peace, and they would be rightly resentful if there were a reversal of policy. Thus, whatever may be the calculations of any particular person, the great masses will bring those calculations to naught. In reality, you cannot cry peace one day and war the next. Moreover, you ask if machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, for the peaceful revision of treaties, for the readjustment of obsolete arrangements, is being erected. It is. That necessary corollary of peace

is being consolidated; at least theoretically, treaties may be revised. It follows, Scripter, that even if a certain diplomacy is insincere it will be effective in the case of peace? I do not say it is insincere. I do not think it is insincere. I merely contemplate the existence of a certain diplomacy which, while sincerely advocating peace, does so because, for the time being, it is regarded as helpful to national policy; and I repeat that, whatever may be the object, this advocacy will, in fact, assist in the permanent promulgation of peace, since the peoples will not permit lightly a departure from these precepts. Further, the Briand-Kellogg Pact helps the idea of peace by putting in black and white the aspirations of the world; and the League of Nations and the Hague Courts are, though as yet inadequately, supplying the world with machinery by which, if it should be thought fit, even the status quo can be pacifically changed.

**Peace and Political Wiles**  
In the meantime, however, there is no doubt that there are statesmen in Europe and elsewhere who are all in favor of peace, provided it facilitates their policy, but who still assert that peace is a synonym of the status quo.

Will you be good enough, Scripter, to elaborate that statement?

Certainly, Lector. You may roughly divide European nations into two categories—the dynamic nations and the static nations. The static nations are those which are contented with what they have and wish to sit down quietly to enjoy their possessions. For the most part, they are the nations which emerged victoriously from the war. There are, however, exceptions. Italy is an exception. Italy, unlike France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, did not receive in the peace-making everything which it thought it might properly pretend. The dynamic nations, who are mostly the defeated countries, are those which feel they have been deprived of privileges and possessions to which they have a right. There is Germany, for example, which lost much territory both in Europe and in Africa, and which suffers under imposed disabilities. There is Hungary, reduced from the status of partner in a vast empire to a third-rate country, with its nationals residing in land attributed to the members of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. These countries, which I have called dynamic, make a number of demands. Some of those demands are, *prima facie*, just. Will they be granted—or at least examined? I believe they will, but this will be an innovation in European diplomacy. Hitherto nations with grievances have chosen a favorable moment to go to war. Now

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It is to be hoped their demands will be, as occasion offers, examined and, as far as is possible, granted.  
**Soft Words vs. Hard Blows**  
Is it your conclusion, Scripter, that while those nations which desire the status quo wish for peace, those nations which want to see the status quo changed are prepared to go to war?

Not at all, Lector. The dynamic countries realize that the best way of obtaining their desiderata is to cultivate rapprochements. Hungary and Germany—and particularly Germany—have discovered that peaceful methods are better than warlike methods. They are more likely to obtain some of their demands by soft words than by hard blows. Yet I would add that sometimes Germany, for instance, which has truly learned the lesson that peace, besides being in itself a good thing, actually pays—even Germany is inclined to use peace rather than cunningly as an instrument of national policy. Take the question of disarmament. Germany was disarmed by the Versailles Treaty. A promise was made that other nations would follow suit. There are all kinds of complications, and the promise is not easy to keep. Thereupon clever German statesmen clamor loudly for immediate disarmament of other nations—at the risk of wrecking the Disarmament Conference by its premature convocation. Why? Because if the other nations disarm, Germany will be, in respect of armaments, on their level. If the other nations do not disarm, then Germany, in virtue of the broken promise, will affirm its right to rearm up to their level. Here you see an instance of what I have called peace as an instrument of national policy.

You are impartial, Scripter, and lump the victors and vanquished together.  
**Better Conception of Peace**  
Not for a moment do I cast stones at one or the other. I am only pleading for a better conception of peace. When France and the Little Entente and Poland link themselves together with the determination, at all costs, to preserve the status quo, I consider that they are not quite consistent with the higher conception of peace, because they would build the temple of peace on foundations which may be good, but which may also be bad. When Germany calls for disarmament with the possible view to increasing its armaments, or at any rate of putting its armaments on the same strength as others, I maintain that this attitude is not quite consistent with the higher conception of peace. Yet in all this there are distinct evidences of progress; and it is better that we should be in some doubt about what is meant by peace, than that we should be made acquainted again by painful experience with the dreary meaning of war. I do not criticize, I would only indicate that true peace is not the mere absence of war, is not a negative but a positive thing, and is the reign of justice. It may be excellent, in the present stage, that peace should be an instrument of national policy, but some day it should become wholly an instrument of international justice.

## BRITAIN MUST LESSEN DRINK AND GAMBLING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Britain must reduce the amount it spends on liquor and gambling if its finances are to be restored to soundness and the terrific strain of debt lessened. That is the conviction of William Graham, a well-known publicist, who described the situation in very outspoken terms at a meeting of the National Commercial Temperance League in London. He said that the country is now spending at least £250,000,000 on intoxicants and £250,000,000 on various forms of gambling.

Mr. Graham suggested that if even half of this annual expenditure of about £500,000,000 could be directed into productive channels the national burden would be greatly lessened. He said that in America savings had climbed up in a most remarkable way and had played a big part in reducing taxation and in the adjustment of industry and commerce to postwar conditions.

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## Woman Trade Envoy in China Knows Politics But Is Discreet

Miss Smith's Leave Not Devoted to Leisure but to Telling American Business Men What Occident Wants—Future Field Undecided

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Home on leave is a trade commissioner who has been a great success in an Oriental post. The trade commissioner is a woman, the only woman in the United States Department of Commerce bearing that title.

Although Miss A. Viola Smith is "on leave," she is not at leisure. For six weeks she will be in various cities giving information, helpful to trade, which she has gleaned as the American trade commissioner at Shanghai. She has been in Shanghai for eight years, with a leave which permitted her to come to the United States four years ago.

She has been through the storm and stress of the revolutionary period and has done her bit in relief work. She has visited the treaty ports and has done everything that a man trade commissioner would do, and some other things.

There is nothing about the export and import trade of Shanghai upon which she is not well informed. She has taken over various jobs and got them in good shape. She knows not only what the conditions of American commerce, trade, and business are in Shanghai, but she is equally aware of what the competitors of the United States are doing.

**Has Proved Her Efficiency**  
Probably Miss Smith knows more about political affairs in China than it is discreet for an American trade commissioner, even on leave, to talk about, and Miss Smith is very discreet. If she were not, all of her efficiency would not suffice. A woman has to be more careful than a man because she is supposed not to be silent and discreet, until she proves the contrary.

On the social, the non-official, or semi-official phases of affairs in Shanghai, Miss Smith is satisfactorily expansive. The ordinary Occident does not realize how much of these there are in the East. To hear Miss Smith talk about the various women's organizations and their activities in Shanghai, one would think it not very different from Chicago or San Francisco.

From 1926 to 1928 Miss Smith was president of the American Women's Club of Shanghai, which is a little older than the American Women's Club of London, and will soon be housed in enlarged quarters with all modern facilities.

Ten nationalities are represented in the Federation of Women's Clubs in Shanghai which has been actively interested in promoting the welfare of women and children. In answer to a question about the progress of the Chinese women, Miss Smith said that there had been great development and interest, especially along lines of social work.

**Filled Important Posts**  
How was Miss Smith prepared for this important post? Largely by intelligent application to the work in hand, ever since she started in the government service. She was formerly in the Department of Labor and

filled several important posts in that department. While working for the Government by day she studied law by night. When she first went to China, it was as assistant to the commercial attaché. She took her examinations for promotion in China and was made, first, acting trade commissioner, and later, trade commissioner.

At one stage of her work she had charge of a very important task tending to relieve American business men of taxes that would enable them to compete on equal terms with men of other countries who had no such obligations.

Miss Smith does not speak Chinese. If she learned the Shanghai dialect.



MISS A. VIOLA SMITH  
Trade Commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce at Shanghai.

she would not be understood in another city 30 miles away. The confusion of tongues in China is very great but all Chinese business men try to learn English.

**Stopped at Honolulu**  
On her way back to the United States Miss Smith stopped at Honolulu where, as chairman of the joint committee of Shanghai women's organizations she participated in the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, which was very effective in promoting an exchange of ideas among the women of the various countries bordering the Pacific Ocean and in promoting international cordiality.

Miss Smith is chairman of the editorial board of the Pan-Pacific Monthly.

While she is the only woman American trade commissioner in the

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and  
69 WELBECK STREET, W. 1.

service, there is a woman assistant trade commissioner at Rome, Miss Elizabeth Humes.  
Will Miss Smith go back to China? It is the province of the Department of Commerce to decide whether she shall continue her work in the Orient or be sent to some other part of the world.

## Queensland Adopts New School Plan

System of Industrial Training Leading to Technical Colleges Established

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queens.—Revolutionary changes in the education system of Queensland have been approved by the Senate of the university here. These involve the establishment of intermediate or industrial schools, at which boys and girls will be given a curriculum adapted to their practical needs, and leading up to courses at the technical colleges and technical high schools.

The function of the present system is to qualify boys and girls to proceed to a professional education, but it frequently ends with a clerkship; whereas the ideal underlying the proposed system is to give full opportunity to those who wish to proceed to an arts degree in the university, but to give the great mass of children an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the technical work from which they will have to make their livings.

The great mass of boys must look to the industries for their future, and it is here that the new system has its advantages. The curriculum in the intermediate schools will include all the cultural subjects that the country boy or girl needs, but in addition the intermediate schools will provide a more practical education than is offered at present in the higher grades of the primary schools.

**MEXICO TO ADMIT PLANES**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Ministry of Finance is drafting new customs regulations covering airplanes that enter the country temporarily which measure is being rushed, in view of the large number of requests to enter the country temporarily, which are now being received from foreign aviators. Every facility compatible with public interests will be granted these aviators, the Ministry announces.

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Rowntree's Tried Favourites are 5/- and 6/- quality chocolates at 4/- lb. By eliminating foils, elaborate decorations and expensive boxes, extra value is put into the chocolates themselves.  
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The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Monday, November 5, 1928

## Advertising Is Called Worker's Best Friend

Head of Newspaper Society Says Advertisers Never Got Better Value

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Great progress has been made during the past two years in raising the standard of advertising in Great Britain and throughout the Empire, according to speakers at the annual dinner of the Advertising Association in London. Sir Edward Liffie, one of the speakers, said it now had been made clear that advertising is the workingman's best friend.

"Advertising has done more to increase the standard of living by making large-scale production possible, thereby lowering the cost of the various commodities, than any other factor in industry," he declared.

N. B. Graham, president of the Newspaper Society, said that there had been a steady improvement in the quality of all advertising and the advertiser of today got better value for the sums he spent than ever before. He added that as a result of the widening of the scope of the newspaper it had become the most effective medium for carrying advertisements, which thus came to the attention of, and appealed to all sections of the population.

Lord Riddell, who is president of the Advertising Association for the coming year, said that the association had succeeded in its aim to help the British trader to sell his goods in the right market. "The future of the British Empire," he declared, "in a great measure depends upon advertising, and upon telling the world what we are making and have to sell."

**PAPERMULCH AS FERTILIZER**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Having succeeded beyond their expectations with the use of a paper mulch in

the production of melons and vegetables, experts of the Dominion Government's experimental farm at Sidney (outside Victoria) are recommending this form of treatment to farmers in western Canada. Bulletins issued by the farm, which have been of great value in developing agriculture, show that paper mulch produced extraordinary results, both in the quality and quantity of crops grown with its use. The system has been used in other countries, but has not been adopted in the past here. The work of the experimental farm is regarded as definitely establishing its usefulness.

## PIEPOWDER COURT RECORDS ARE FOUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Some interesting light has recently been thrown on the "Piepowder Court," a legal court dating back to Henry II's time, by the discovery of three volumes of action in this court, dating from 1629 to 1695. The name "Piepowder Court" is derived from the French "Pieds-pou-dreux" or "dusty feet," because the suitors in the court were wayfarers. It was a court of summary jurisdiction, of which the functions are today exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

The volumes which have just been discovered contain the full history of the origin of the court, dating back to the first grant made by William, Earl of Gloucester, and the confirmation by Henry II. The Court of Piepowder is still proclaimed annually on the site of the old St. James's Fair and is then adjourned to the Tolsey Court. This dates from 1479.

**LISBON WOMEN ORGANIZE**  
LISBON (AP)—The first woman's club and association in Portugal is being founded by Dr. Adelaide Cabete, leader of the woman's rights movement in this country. The association is to promote a union of all university women and students of the higher colleges with a view to defending the rights of educated women. The association will form a branch in Portugal of the Federation Internationale Femmes Diplomees.

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1 lb. CARTONS 2/-, 1 lb. Boxes 4/-, 1 lb. Cartons 1/-

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and  
69 WELBECK STREET, W. 1.



## NICHOLAS GIVES WAY TO CYRIL AS 'HEIR TO THRONE'

Partisan Opposition Among Russian Emigres Ended to All Appearances

PARIS—The Grand Duke Nicholas, leader of the Russian monarchists, has, according to persons closely in touch with the Russian movement in Paris, abandoned his position and pretensions. This can only mean that the way is being cleared for the Grand Duke Cyril, who is supported by a large section of the Russian monarchists as their chief and heir to the throne, to take up an undivided succession.

Thus ends to all appearances the partisan opposition which manifested itself among the émigrés. Nicholas was undoubtedly the most popular anti-Bolshevik general, but he did not encourage intrigues or assaults against the existing régime. He believed that it was not outside intervention which would change conditions. It was only a revolt inside Russia. The émigrés who could not accept Bolshevik rule were entitled to remain abroad, but from that ground they could not launch their attacks on the Russian Government. It would be the will of the people who stayed at home, the determination of the great masses, that would effect an evolution or revolution.

Some of his followers have supposed that an intermediate stage will be a military dictatorship, but in any case expeditions from the exterior are to be deprecated. They would resemble war on the Russian people themselves. Moreover, Nicholas is opposed to the attempt to take the land from the people. Whatever happens, the peasants will stick to the soil.

The present speculations are due to the fact that Nicholas is leaving the Chateau de Choigny, near Paris, to take up his residence at Antibes, on the Riviera. Since, however, the staff remains behind in the headquarters of the Voja organization of officers it is obvious that political changes are in contemplation. Nicholas is retiring. He will doubtless be replaced. During the war he was commander-in-chief of the Russian armies. Many émigrés voluntarily taxed themselves to support the monarchist cause.

## Members Take to Metaphor

With Results That Are Not Deemed Suitable to Appear in Hansard

BRISBANE, Queens.—The chairman of committees of the Queensland Parliament (George Pollock) amused the House by quoting the mixed metaphors of honorable members:

"Does the Government understand that we are hanging on the slender thread of a sheep's back?"

"I don't want to see the rank and file of the Government sitting like a closed book behind the Government."

"I am happy to know that the facts are not true."

"I do know that the continental towns get out of bed at 12 o'clock and go back at 7 o'clock."

"The unemployed see this, and they will see it with no uncertain voice at the next election."

"I don't think the leopard ever changes its skin."

"I have listened attentively to the Premier, and I can only come to the

conclusion that it was the swan song of a ring-barked Premier, and I think the Government ought to take time by the forelock and put on the back pedal."

"These," said Mr. Pollock, "are some of the things that do not appear in Hansard."

## Norman Mound Found in Surrey

Unusual Relic of Past Is Expected to Throw Light on English History

LONDON—Very little is definitely known about the strongholds and outposts which the early Normans erected to maintain their hold on Britain after the great invasion of 1066. The patient work and discovery of S. E. Winbolt, however, who has just completed the excavation of a remarkable mound which he found in Surrey, may lead to more being known about this interesting feature of English history.

The mound is on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, just inside the Surrey line. It is described as an exact circle, measuring round the middle of the fosse 278 feet, with a diameter of 89 feet. The excavation revealed three pieces of green-glaze Norman pottery of very early type, a great many fragments of red floor tiles, and much charcoal. Speaking of the mound, Mr. Winbolt says:

"This is almost certainly one of those early Norman castle mounds of which all knowledge has been lost. The fosse, of course, was dry. It was crossed by a clay causeway, metalled on top and about seven feet wide, which is still in existence. The rest is conjecture. In the center of the area was a wooden tower (bretasche) and around both inner and outer edges of the fosse were beams, with a wattle fence supported by strong uprights."

"This little stronghold on the hill-top represented the strong arm of the Norman in the twelfth century. It was intended to overawe English subjects, and was plainly visible from the Leith Hill range, from the chalk North Downs, from the South Downs from the Adur gap to Bignor Hill, and from Beaham, Petworth, and Blackdown. It was a wild Norman's-land in 1066. Possibly De Braose, Lord of Bramber, held it himself, or put it in charge of a De Sauvage or some other tenant."

The excavator found a small piece of blue fabric, evidently part of a Norman garment, that had been preserved through the centuries in a wrapping of clay. The charcoal found has been analyzed by J. Cecil Mayhew, of the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford. Sections were magnified 50 times and three were clearly recognized as beech, oak and willow. Mr. Winbolt suggests that oak was possibly used for uprights by the early builders, with willow and beech for the interwork.

## POWER FROM OCEAN WAVES

RIO JANEIRO (AP)—A Polish engineer, Francisco Berguit-Rawicz, who has lived in Brazil for 22 years, has announced the invention of a machine by which the movement of the ocean waves would be harnessed. The vertical motion of the waves would be converted into power by compression of air. He has demonstrated his apparatus before the Minister of Marine.

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## Bavarian Double-Walled Town Enters Its Eleventh Century



Glimpses in the Little Bavarian Town of Dinkelsbuehl, Which Celebrated Its Thousandth Anniversary Recently. Above—The "German House." Upper Right—A Scene From the Pageant of the Town's History. Lower—One of the Many Towered Gateways in the Double Wall Around the City.

## Dinkelsbuehl, Town Once Saved by Children, Holds 1000th Year

Bavarian Village With Double Walls. Long Ago a Tiny Republic. Still a Treasury of Medieval Landmarks as Setting to Quaint Historic Festival

Several houses at Dinkelsbuehl which tell a tale of such imperial visits. We read tablets bearing inscriptions of the names of Charles V, Charles VI and of Maximilian I, named "the last of knights."

Those historic days are over, but the face of the town has remained unchanged. It is still a gem of medieval architecture, a living fossil of times gone by, unbroken and self-possessed. It is impossible to think of Dinkelsbuehl without thinking of the country surrounding it. The town lies in the middle of a calm, mild, undulating river valley with a few hills in the distance. The river makes the city look more alive than its sister town, for its ring of walls is reflected in the slowly flowing water and its citizens can cross it on bridges.

Ivy covers the city walls today. Rustling trees overshadow the gateways, turrets and bastions when you



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take the usual evening stroll through the charming town park and along the walls. This is the time for letting the impressions of the day pass before your thought. You re-enter the mighty Church of St. George with its counterforts, its tracery work windows, its bundle-pillars and many sculptural works of art, the Hospital Church which can boast of possessing a genuine van Dyck, the unsur-

passed magnificent renaissance fountain, fed the swans in the pond and taken your meals in one of the Old World inns characteristic of Dinkelsbuehl.

If you were fortunate enough to arrive at Dinkelsbuehl in time for the festivities, you were able to witness a most touching historical play representing the deliverance of the town from destruction during the Thirty Years' War. You would have seen a host of singing children led by the brave and fair daughter of the city watchman begging the leader of the enemy to spare their beloved home. To the children who originally took part in that historic event the traveler owes the wonderful sight of this perfectly unspoiled medieval town.

## Mud to Furnish Electric 'Juice'

River Emscher Is Permeated With Mud Containing Combustible Elements

BERLIN—Details of an unusual discovery are reported in German electrotechnical circles: the gaining of electricity by a series of processes from the muddy bed of a river. At Karnap on the Emscher, a tributary of the Rhine, clearing works are to be erected as the first step toward a great electric plant.

It has been found that the mud at the bottom of the river Emscher is permeated with a combustible mass which has hitherto poured uselessly into the Rhine. New methods are to be employed to drain and clarify the sediment, to dry it thoroughly and finally to burn it, whereupon the heat developed will be transformed into electricity.

The latest experiments with a small temporary plant have succeeded. It is said, beyond anticipation. The heat value of the new product is equal to that of compressed brown coal. The discovery will prove of considerable economic importance, and the Karnap works will achieve two ends, not only the gaining of a useful element from worthless stuff, but the prevention of the Emscher mud flowing into the Rhine, where it has long presented serious obstacles to navigation.

It is stated that the sediment will be cleared by a filter of more than 100,000 cubic meters in size, and that it will be possible to win annually about 250,000 cubic meters of the coal-containing mud. The dredgers and all other machines of the plant will be strictly automatic from beginning to end of the process.

Many details of this method are to remain a secret until its complete success has been proved. It will then certainly arouse international interest as in many other countries rivers traversing coal districts doubtless contain similar energy-producing elements.

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CARDIGAN. Camelhair & Wool with coloured Jacquard Strapping. (Quote Z1226). 31/6

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SMART BRIDGE COAT. Made in embossed Velveteen, lined crepe-de-Chine throughout. Cut on attractive lines with scarf collar. In Black and a variety of colours. PRICE 98/6 O. S. 4/- extra

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## DAMROSCH IS BEING WATCHED BY EDUCATORS

N. E. A. Sees Possibilities in Radio If Experiment in Music Succeeds

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Walter Damrosch's series of symphonic concerts, arranged for radio-casting over a network reaching to the Rocky Mountains and for reception in the school-rooms and auditoriums, is causing great interest among the members of the National Education Association. Some regard it as the first step toward radio instruction in many subjects besides music.

The concerts for children began Oct. 26, and will be heard from 11 to 12 a. m., each Friday, until next April. Many schools equipped with receiving sets are arranging to tune in regularly, and many more are hastening to install sets for the musical education series. Leaders in the N. E. A. are listening in to observe the effects of the notable experiment.

Dr. Damrosch's own statement of his purposes appears in the forthcoming November issue of the Journal of the National Education Association, which is about to come off the press. In his article he states:

Thirty years ago I came to the realization that if a love and appreciation of the finest music were to be developed among the people of America, we must begin with the children. They must be led into the magic land of music during their formative years. So I started my symphony concerts for children at Carnegie Hall with the New York Symphony Orchestra. I am happy to say that they were a tremendous success.

What I learned during those 30 years I intend to use as the basis for the wider field which radio has now permitted me to enter. Beginning Oct. 26 I shall give during the present season 48 symphonic concerts for the school children of America. The Radio Corporation of America has made this possible by assuming the entire expense of so huge an enterprise.

The concerts are to be in four series—the first for children in the third and fourth grades, the second for children in the fifth and sixth grades, the third for the seventh and eighth grades, and fourth for the

ninth grade and junior high schools. Each concert will last for half an hour.

Following the identical plan which I worked out in my regular concert series for children at Carnegie Hall, I shall endeavor to initiate children in the field of music according to their age and mental capacity. It is needless to say that it will be our endeavor to grade the programs in such a way as to lead the children gently along until they are able to understand and enjoy music of a more complicated character. During some of the concerts I shall have the various instruments of the orchestra play alone, so that the children can gain a good knowledge of their qualities and possibilities. I have found from experience that the results are remarkable. Many of the children take an enthusiastic liking for this or that instrument, and begin the study of it themselves and the natural result of this is eventually the formation of school orchestras.

Each concert will be supplemented by talks about the great composers and the forms which they used in creating their works. These will also be descriptions and proper illustration of the various instruments used in a symphony orchestra. It is my hope that in this connection the teachers will co-operate by showing the children photographs of the instruments and by playing the instruments themselves.

Another important feature of these concerts is the question and answer plan which we shall adopt to supplement them. I have prepared for each of the 48 programs a list of about 12 questions which embody the principal points of my explanatory comments and which will be sent to all the schools connected with us by radio so that the teachers may use them after each concert. We plan to send the proper answers to these questions to the teachers only, and follow these answers by additional information which the teachers can impart to their pupils at their discretion.

It was the favorable reception of the RCA Hour last season by an adult audience of 10,000,000 which suggested the enormous possibilities of educating an entire nation in music by means of the radio. Radio is now bringing music to people who never thought that the magic world of music could become part of their lives but who are now irresistibly attracted by it. I confidently hope that the proposed educational concerts will lay the foundation for a nation-wide perception and love of music among the youth of America, the like of which in its scope and importance has never been seen before.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Bessie L. Hodgson, New York City.  
Mrs. Esther G. Barnes, Bradenton, Fla.  
Harry Constantine, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles R. Armstrong, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
O. R. Sturtevant, Genoa, O.  
Mrs. O. R. Sturtevant, Genoa, O.

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## Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
WEAF, Boston (590kc-595m)

5 p. m.—"For Home"  
5:30 p. m.—"For Family"  
6:30 p. m.—Stock markets; business news.  
7:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club news.  
8:30 p. m.—W. A. C. Gilbert, Director Buddies; talk by A. C. Gilbert; Erector Buddies Song; Stars and Stripes; Forever Star-Spangled Banner; Dutch Olympic Song; Finland Anthem; God Save the King.

7:30 p. m.—WEAF Mutual Savings Hour.  
7:30 p. m.—Ground (Grippler) program; Romance Isle.

8:30 p. m.—WEAF, A. C. Gypies; Spanish Gypsy Dance (Mowin); Blue Danes; Waltz (Strauss); solo; selection from "Travolta" (Verdi); Yela A Mami (Neapolitan Song); selection from the 84-Blue Water (Caden); Serenade Gelsa (Buzza); Peccia; solo; Romance in F (Ruhinstein); Air de Ballet (Pierce); Spanish Dance (Herbert); Bolero (Strauss); dance number.

9:30 p. m.—Ground (Grippler) program; Family Party; George Cohanovsky, baritone; Pete Bohene, from "Scenes from a Symphony" (Massenet); Torsore Song; from "Carmen" (Bizet); Dance, from "Ballet Fera-mors" (Rubinstein); Andante Cantabile, from Quartet No. 1, D. M. (Tchaikovsky); Suite, from "Bagdad" (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Hymn to the Evening Star, from "Suite Fera-mors" (Rubinstein); Lollita (Buzza); Peccia; dance number; Solo; Suite, from "Ballet Fera-mors" (Rubinstein); Overture from "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky); Invitation to the Dance (von Weber); Cuban Song, from "Suite Fera-mors" (Rubinstein); Large Air Fato-tum, from "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini); Ride of the Valkyries, from "Die Walkure" (Wagner).

10:30 p. m.—Charles Hecor and his orchestra.  
11:30 p. m.—Lawrence Community Hour.  
10:30 p. m.—Beacon Hill Symphony; Melinda Talcott.  
10:30 p. m.—Billie Williams' Concert Company.  
11:30 p. m.—Billie Williams' Concert Company.  
11:30 p. m.—The Friendly Five.  
11:30 p. m.—Billie Williams' Concert Company.  
11:30 p. m.—News.  
12:40 p. m.—Produce market.  
1:30 p. m.—Time; studio to schoolroom; talk on current affairs by Willard De Lu.  
2:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.  
3:30 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen's Cooking School.  
4:30 p. m.—News.  
4:30 p. m.—Emma D. Cartmel, reader.  
4:30 p. m.—The Explainers.  
4:30 p. m.—Positions wanted.  
W. A. C. (590kc-595m)  
5:30 p. m.—Orpheum Theater audio program.  
6:30 p. m.—Folical Rally, W. A. C. Military Band.  
8:30 p. m.—W. A. C. Cecco Couriers, Theme (Col-lins); March of the Peers—Lollita (the Sullivan); A May Morning (Jensen); Evening Star, A Brown Bird Singing (Wells); Just a Love Nest; Darling Nellie Gray; Songs (Jensen); Mother Laught No Yorks; Lindy Lou (Strickland); Stars and Stripes Forever (Sousa); The Red, White and Blue.  
8:30 p. m.—Talk by Frank G. Allen.  
8:40 p. m.—Talk by Sen. David I. Walsh.  
8:45 p. m.—Violin solo, Will Lodge.  
8:55 p. m.—Violin solo, Will Lodge.  
9:30 p. m.—W. A. C. Lowery Radio Hour, Founders' Day; Selections from "Mikado" (Sullivan); With All Her Faults; Love Her Still; Clara Jenkins Tea; Full Moon Union; Guard Chorus; My Dad's Dinner Party; Reilly and the 400; Paddy Luff's Cart; Boston Waltz; Always Take Mother's Advice; Polka; W. A. C. Vilen from Jubilee Hour, Ed. Lowry, guest artist.  
10:30 p. m.—W. A. C. Address by Governor Smith from Albany.  
11:30 p. m.—W. A. C. Address by James F. Burke, followed by Herbert Hoover from Palo Alto, Calif.  
12:30 p. m.—Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.  
Tomorrow  
7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.  
8:30 p. m.—Boston Information Service.  
9:30 p. m.—The Polar Bears.

10 Our New England Kitchen.  
10:30 Norfolk Decorating Class.  
10:30 Boston's Club program.  
11 Shepard Concert Ensemble.  
11:30 Republican State Committee.  
11:30 David L. Vail.  
11:30 Time signals; weather; news.  
12:30 p. m.—The Lady of the Ivories.  
12:30 Service of King's Chapel.  
1:30 Luncheon concert.  
1:30 Organ recital, "Edith" Dunham.  
2:30 News.  
2:30 Boston Information Service.  
3:30 The Dandies of Yesterday.  
4:30 Boston Singers.  
WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (590kc-595m)  
5:45 p. m.—Weather report.  
5:50 p. m.—Di Santa's orchestra.  
6:10 Roland Sawyer.  
6:20 Keith Memorial Theater organ.  
6:30 Republican State Committee.  
7:30 News; China.  
7:30 Bert Lowe's orchestra.  
7:30 Elen A. Ayers, Boston Bureau of the Associated Press.  
7:30 W. A. C. Roky and his Gang; Over-ton; "Good About You, Sweetheart" (Davis); The Silver Ring (Cham-berlain); Saxanella (Saxanella); That's the Way (Melody) (Fisher); The Channing (Ticomb); Marlonette (The Great Miracle of All (Negro character song) (Jolson); Vision (Herold) (Massenet); selected; Yankee Doodle Variations (Savillon).  
8:30 p. m.—W. A. C. National Committee Social-ist League program; Norman Thomas.  
9:30 p. m.—W. A. C. Curtis Theatrical League program.  
9:45 W. A. C. Address by Herbert Hoover from Albany.  
10:30 W. A. C. Longines time.  
10:30 W. A. C. Address by Alfred E. Smith from Albany.  
11:30 News; Sport-O-grams.  
11:30 W. A. C. Address by Herbert Hoover from Albany.  
12:30 Weather; temperature.  
Tomorrow  
10:30 a. m.—Musical.  
10:30 Women's program.  
11:30 Musical.  
11:30 Dorothy Randall.  
11:30 Musical.  
12:30 Chime weather.  
12:30 p. m.—Mozart String Quartet.  
12:30 Bud Gray with Metropolitan acts.  
12:30 W. A. C. Boston (590kc-595m)  
5:30 p. m.—The Prelude Pianist.  
5:45 "Twilight Thoughts."  
6:05 Popular recordings.  
6:30 The Counsellor.  
6:30 Shoe style talk.  
7:30 Finance; news.  
7:30 Talk by Edward L. Connelly.  
7:45 Election announcement.  
7:45 "Crashy" recital.  
8:30 Talk by Theodore G. Joslin.  
8:40 W. A. C. Address by Mrs. George Wood, pianist.  
9:30 W. A. C. Radio Theater; "The Crow's Nest."  
9:30 Helen Woodward, contralto; Ed-ward L. Connelly, and his orchestra.  
10:30 Larry Lamplough and George Moore.  
10:45 News; weather.  
W. A. C. Boston (590kc-595m)  
5:30 p. m.—Musical.  
5:45 Waltham time.  
6:05 Stock quotations.  
6:10 News; Chabot, soprano; William Moore, pianist.  
6:30 Time; Half Hour of Jazz.  
6:45 Boston Elevator Musical.  
6:45 Continuation of jazz music.  
11:30 General Hints to the Motorist.  
11:30 Musical program.  
11:30 Correct time.  
Tomorrow  
10 a. m.—Sally Sinclair.  
11 Quincy Community Hour.  
11:30 Popular request program.  
1:45 p. m.—W. A. C. Boston (590kc-595m)  
W. A. C. Worcester (590kc-595m)  
12 p. m.—Midnight Ministry.  
12:30 p. m.—From WEAF.  
11:30 Musical program.  
W. A. C. Providence (590kc-595m)  
8:20 p. m.—National Hoover Minute.  
8:25 Weather report.  
8:30 p. m.—From WEAF.  
11:30 News.  
W. A. C. Hartford (590kc-595m)  
8:10 p. m.—From WEAF.  
8:15 News; weather.  
W. A. C. Schenectady (590kc-595m)  
8:10 p. m.—From WEAF.  
11:30 News; weather.  
W. A. C. New York (590kc-595m)  
8:30 p. m.—Roky and his Gang.  
8:30 National Committee Socialist League.  
9:30 Hoover-Curtis Theatrical League.  
9:45 Address by Herbert Hoover from Palo Alto.  
10:30 Time; address by Governor Smith from Albany.  
11:30 Slumber music.  
W. A. C. New York (590kc-595m)  
8 p. m.—The Chorists.

8:30 A. & P. Gypies.  
9:30 General Motors Family Party.  
10:30 Time; National Opera, "Nabucca."  
10:30 W. A. C. New York (590kc-595m)  
8 p. m.—Cecco Couriers.  
8:25 Yale Bond slogan contest.  
8:30 Vitaphone Hour.  
10:30 Address by Alfred E. Smith from Albany.  
11:30 Republican talk, James F. Burke from Pittsburgh.  
12:30 Time; news; weather.  
12:30 a. m.—Knickerbocker Orchestra.

## Radio Notes

ELECTION returns from the entire country will be radiocast intermittently throughout the evening on election night over the combined networks of the NBC system beginning at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time, Tuesday, Nov. 6. The returns will be announced as soon as they are available to three great news-gathering agencies—the United Press, the Associated Press and the International News Service. Such announcements will be interspersed with special entertainment replacing the regular features usually heard. To facilitate the election services, sponsors of regular features have given up their regular time on the air but will add the National Broadcasting Company in providing part of the entertainment on election night.

Regular features participating in this special time include the "Eveready Hour, Three-in-One Theater, Soconyland Sketches, Dutch Minstrels, Clicheu Club Eskimos and the Michelin Men.

President Coolidge takes his radio-casting seriously according to Ralph Edmunds, program manager of WRC, the National Broadcasting Company station in Washington.

On Mr. Edmunds falls the duty of arranging all programs over NBC networks on which President Coolidge speaks. And the President is "good radio material," Edmunds says.

So particular is President Coolidge about his radio-casting that he has a specially constructed manuscript stand which he uses whenever he makes a radio talk. The manuscript stand, similar to the familiar music stand, is used only by the President and is kept at the White House. The stand is of the height of the President's eyes when he is talking into the microphone.

"President Coolidge is one of the best subjects for broadcast I have ever run across," Edmunds said. "His voice is even and he speaks directly into the microphone. There are no bellows and there are no whistles—faults we have learned to guard against in politically trained speakers. The President does not wander around the platform when he speaks and his diction is clear and distinct."

Eliminating all lost motion and wasted time between the counting of the ballots and announcing the results, the Columbia Broadcasting System will offer an election returns service on a transcontinental network numbering over 50 stations, that will be second to none on election day evening and the early morning hours of the day following, according to an announcement by an executive of that company. A special network of wires will bring the figures into the key station of the Columbia System, thereby lessening the time lost in transmission over general circuits. The election returns will be radiocast in addition to the announcement of the actual figures, as they are tabulated by expert statisticians, interpretations of the results by some of the country's most experienced political authorities and writers as well as by noted political commentators and candidates. The entire evening will be divided into 15-minute periods, alternating a period of election statistics and interpretations with a period of equal length filled with light and popular entertainment.

Many stars of the musical comedy, dramatic and vaudeville fields have signified their intention of being present at the key studio of the Columbia System on election night and have offered to participate in the various periods devoted to entertainment. The motion picture producers, Warner Brothers, who also sponsor the Vitaphone Jubilee Hours on Monday nights from the stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System are presenting the musical and entertainment portions of the program, while the New York Morning World is the source from which the election statistics and interpretations will be derived.

Although the Kellogg peace pact will undoubtedly make it difficult ever to have another war, it must be remembered that there is nothing in it providing for machinery to do away with war, and that thus it must be regarded as an initial step and not a final accomplishment, said Dr. Herbert A. Gibbons of Princeton University, addressing the Twentieth Century Club in Boston. Dr. Gibbons expressed the opinion that the United States must show a willingness to face the real world problems that exist. He named tariff barriers, colonization areas and the question of world markets among the problems that will arise, and stated that partially for this reason Europe generally regards the League of Nations as being of great importance than the Kellogg pact.

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## LIEBMANN RADIO PRIZE AWARDED

Dr. Walter G. Cady of Wesleyan Obtains Recognition

NEW YORK—Dr. Walter G. Cady, head of the physics department of Wesleyan University, will receive the 1928 Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize at a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers Wednesday at 8 p. m. at the Engineering Societies Building, 33 West 39th Street in this city. The medal is to be given for "his fundamental investigation in piezo-electric phenomena and their application to radio technique." This award is made each year to that member of the institute who, in the opinion of the board of directors, has made the most important contribution to the radio art. Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, president of the institute, will make the presentation. Dr. Cady has contributed several important papers on the subject of piezo-electricity to the "Proceedings of the I. R. E." Since the organization of the Connecticut Valley Section of the institute he has been its chairman. Dr. Cady was appointed by the board as manager of the institute for 1928. He is a fellow in the institute.

After the presentation to Dr. Cady the members of the institute will hear a paper on "The Receiving System for Long-Wave Transatlantic Radio Telephony," by Austin Bailey, S. W. Dean, and W. T. Winttingham of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company which will be delivered by Dr. Bailey.

The paper describes among other things, the radio receiving location in Maine, discusses the various types of receiving antennas, outlines the transmission considerations governing design of a radio receiver in commercial telephony reception, and discusses the wave-antenna and the various factors affecting the performance. Members and all those interested are invited to attend the meeting.

## Offer Sales Plan for New England

Hotel and Power Industries Join in Movement to Advertise Section

"Merchandising New England's Recreational Resources" is announced as the general subject when the recreational industry leaders of the six states gather for their group meeting at the Fourth New England Conference in Portland, Me., Nov. 15-16. The recreational industry is recognized as of great economic importance to New England, bringing in, it is estimated, \$500,000,000 of income annually.

On the morning of Nov. 16, methods of further developing and stimulating this business will be discussed. Among other topics will be the "Sales Plan for New England" which will be introduced at the first general session the preceding afternoon. The "Sales Plan" was prepared at the request of New England's recreational and power interests. At the conference held at Burlington, Vt., last May, a resolution was passed unanimously requesting the council "to make a survey of the recreational resources of New England, of the markets therefor, and of ways of reaching such markets; to gather data on comparable types of advertising by other recreational areas, the costs thereof and the results obtained therefrom; to analyze ways and possibilities of merchandising and aggressively selling New England's resources as a whole; and to present a plan, with methods of financing."

A little later, the New England power industry through its group formed to co-operate with the council on New England's industrial development, made a similar request. The council will report the results at Portland.

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## Mascot Cat Knows His Titbits, Swims Rough Sea to Get Them

Life Guard's Pet Responds to Kindness of Trainer and Receives Gifts From Several States for Aquatic Feats at Westport (Conn.) Beach

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WESTPORT, Conn.—One of the swimming champions of the season at Compo Beach here is a little yellow and white cat.  
On his collar is the inscription, "Compo Beach Life Guard Mascot." There is little else in the appearance of this young cat, which is small, gentle and friendly, to indicate that he has made new chapters in cat

Guard house, where he knows he will be fed.  
"He has many friends and admirers. Among some of the many things sent him are a pillow, two collars, and a swimming suit."

**WOMAN KEEN TO AID THE SALVATION ARMY**  
The women of Greater Boston are taking just as keen an interest in the peace-time work of the Salvation Army as they did in war times, according to Mrs. H. Addington Bruce of Cambridge, chairman of the Salvation Army women's committee in the annual general maintenance appeal, in announcing the membership of her committee of volunteers.

These committee members are to raise at least \$20,000 from the women folk as their share of the total amount of \$155,850 which the Salvation Army finds it necessary to raise to balance its budget for the coming 12 months in the supporting of the 24 institutions and departments by which Greater Boston is served.

**DR. KENDALL'S GRAPES WIN**  
A gold medal award of \$100 was given at the annual autumn exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Atlantic for his display of many varieties of grapes. Dr. Kendall is the only successful grower outdoors, in this part of the United States, of Hamburg grapes. His display of Concord, Brighton, Niagara, Vergennes, Delaware and Diamond varieties are hardly less notable than the Hamburgs.

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# Art News and Comment

## Sir Joseph Duveen's Offer

By FRANK RUTTER

NEVER was the work of a royal commission crowned with such immediate success, probably as has followed on the publication of the interim report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries. Sir Joseph Duveen, one of the most liberal art patrons and public benefactors Great Britain has ever rejoiced in, made his magnificent offer as a direct result of the recommendations of the commission.

The gifts proffered will be of the greatest value in facilitating the acceptance by the authorities of the program the commission drew up and presented as "The Irreducible minimum of works which ought to be set in hand immediately" if the housing of Britain's art treasures were to be made at all adequate.

Sir Joseph puts first his offer of a new gallery for foreign sculpture to be built at Millbank on the vacant site adjoining the Tate Gallery. This gallery has already benefited considerably from the generosity of the present baronet and his father. To one or other of them it owes the Turner Gallery, the Modern Foreign Galleries, the Sargent Gallery and funds for much needed reconstructions, as well as a staircase and basement galleries for drawings.

But up to the present there has not been suitable accommodation, here, or elsewhere in London, for modern foreign sculpture. Some examples were lodged in the Victoria and Albert Museum and others housed at Millbank, but there being only room for a comparatively few pieces in either of these buildings, a systematic adding to the national collection was out of the question.

Plans are already being prepared for the Tate extension. The proposed addition will be so designed that it, the original building and the recent additions will form one harmonious whole instead of the usual architectural hotch-potch in which expansion of this kind so often results. The new gallery will be a continuation of the existing sculpture hall, and along its sides, smaller galleries will be constructed suitable for water colors and drawings. Nor has the important matter of storage been overlooked. The plan assured that ample accommodation for this purpose will be provided underneath the building. We may hope, therefore, that the works to be shown may be changed from time to time since there will be space available for housing a far larger collection than can be suitably displayed.

The news that the report of the Royal Commission on the congestion existing in the National Portrait Gallery had moved Sir Joseph to offer to build an extension to that gallery also, must have come as a profound relief to its harassed director. The problem of space in this gallery has become steadily more and more acute with every year of its existence. Portraits have been added to it at the

rate of 30 or 40 a year, and the hanging of these additions has entailed complex rearrangements yearly and the continual transference of portraits to the reference section. It has been practically impossible for the public to avail themselves to any extent of the opportunities the collection offered. The pictures covered the walls almost from floor to ceiling, many of them being above the line of sight. There could be but little profit and less pleasure to be obtained from visiting any exhibition so oppressively overcrowded.

Sir Joseph now offers to relieve the situation by erecting a three-story wing, 110 feet in length. This will provide a series of new galleries, which, with the old, will give adequate wall-space for the proper exhibiting of the collection. There will also be accommodation, if this

scheme is carried out, for the estimated additions of the next 15 years, and space will be kept permanently free for special temporary exhibitions, such as those which are often arranged in connection with an important centenary.

Sir Joseph's third gift will bring about the fulfillment of many people's most ardent wish; namely, to see the Elgin Marbles and the Nereid statues fittingly housed. These most rare art treasures are now grouped in a rather haphazard manner in one corner of the British Museum, where the usual spatial difficulties have prevented their being seen to the best advantage. Such unique masterpieces are worthy of the best setting art can devise. At present they are so crowded together that it is difficult to get a clear vision of any of them.

Sir Joseph's offer to build a suitable home for them will earn him the gratitude of every scholar and art-lover in the country—if his many other princely gifts to the Nation, and his untiring service in the cause of art had not done so already.

## International Ceramics Exhibit

By RALPH FLINT

AN INTERNATIONAL exhibition of ceramic art, the first of a series of industrial art exhibitions to be undertaken by the American Federation of Arts, is now on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Following its stay in New York City, this exhibition will be sent to various eastern centers of art in the United States—to wit, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Detroit, Newark, and Pittsburgh—during the course of the next 12 months.

An imposing list of entries from nine countries gives the exhibition a truly international air, but the sum total impression to be got from the individual entries is something less than stimulating. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, and the United States have all been ransacked—it must be inferred—by the American Federation of Art for the choicest, most representative pieces of present-day ceramic art to be had, and yet when all is said and sounded, few examples stand out as approaching the necessary excellences to be ranked as master works.

To the potter, intent on the various refinements, investigations, difficulties, and delights of his craft, the present array of pottery must needs present a spectacle of absorbing interest. To the critic who must take his ceramics on the wing, so to speak, unless he be an initiate into the fiery trials by which the potter's art is won, the look and lure of bowls and tiles and other such must be gotten prima facie, just as he must judge so much else that passes before him in a season's swift review. This testing of a work of art by what merely meets the eye is not, of course, as haphazard a process as might be inferred, for there is a sort of alchemy in testing art that comes to fuse the various component parts of a thing into one instantaneous, revealing impression of its worth. With the wealth of antique Chinese potteries belonging to the Metropolitan Museum just a few galleries to the north, and all the grand shapes and flourishes of ancient Greek and Roman pottery ranged so sedately on the floor below, the present exhibition has to bear comparisons truly severe.

The Austrian potters run to figure work to a great degree, and in their pieces, which are of unexpected colorings they often lean dangerously close to the outre and bizarre. Vally Wiesethaler's "Figure of a Girl" with red roses creeping out at unexpected points and splashy glazes checked by a little black, is a difficult to accept. Susi Schinner's "Pottery Head" is a bit too saucy to wear well, but the figure work of Annie Eisenmenger (in her pierced tiles) and Diana Kuhn (with her "Butterfly Catchers") is well achieved. In the Czechoslovakian group Jaroslav Horálek, with a Judith in terra cotta, Helena Johnova, with gay peasant figures, and Hubert Kovarik, with a white-glaze pottery Venus of the quality, are the outstanding contributors, while for Denmark Jean Gauguin, with a stoneware fish glazed green-brown, and Georg Thylstrup, with a rather farouche mermaid in glazed terra cotta, take front rank.

From Sweden Arthur C. Percy for Sweden (a white tiled bowl), Karl Kahl (a pottery Venus), Gerhard Schillestein (white fleeing deer expertly rendered in porcelain), Joseph Wackerle (large garden figure), Kurt Schwedtfeger (zebra in unglazed pottery, deeply scored and rugged), and Ludwig König (large majolica panel of tiles in bold design) for Germany; Emile Decoeur (vases with subtly modulated surfaces and colors) and Marcel Goupy (porcelain table pieces) for France; Phoebe Stait (stoneware figures, architectural, well modeled, decorative) for England; and Varnum Poor (decorated tiles and plates) J. H. B. Allen and Walter Suter (large tile pierced panel for Bok bell tower and two tile panels of distinction), Hunt Diederich (decorated plate) and Carl Walters with fantastically ornamented animals for the United States

are perhaps the most important potters to be noted.

Mr. Poor, to my thinking, marks the way for the more adventurous of the present day potters to go, for he has brought out a blend of invention and traditional practice that has given him first place among his American associates at least. He has the instinctive touch of the master potter for giving his shapes eloquence, and in his glazes and decorations he has come close to the greatest ceramicists of all times for sheer beauty of color and pertinence of line. The Walters animals are also of the best, and Mr. Diederich is especially fine in his applied designs.

An exhibition of paintings by Armand Guillaumin at the Durand-Ruel Galleries brings the work of this well-known landscapist commemoratively before the public, presenting him as one of the strong secondary line of painters who have helped to develop the plein-air school of French painting. Guillaumin was a fellow student of Cézanne and Pissarro, and at one time Gauguin was one of his pupils. He chose to depict the natural beauties of his own country, dwelling on the coastal regions, particularly in the south, with special emphasis. In this present exhibition the range of his talent is well set forth, and there is no question but that in the latest canvases from his brush he exerted a marked power in defining the atmospheric charm and lyric grace of French landscapes.

Guillaumin stands part way between the methods of Cézanne and Monet in reducing the elements of landscape to pictorial terms. He preserved much of the vibrant color that Monet employed with such success in his luminous, airy visions, and he also carved out his forms with something of the sportive, sweep accentuating that Cézanne featured so conspicuously. His "Le Patruage des Granges" may be cited as one of his handsomest paintings here, and it is interesting to observe how his color sense became enriched with the years.

Richard Lahey is at the Kraushaar Galleries with a group of oil paintings and water colors done during his recent European sojourn. He is usually direct, vigorous, and resourceful in his work, which includes both landscape and figure painting. Two canvases stand out, and particularly happy in this present group, a Bolshoi-like portrait of a specially somber woman, a brightly touched-in study of a model, and a fresh, ingratiating glimpse of Paris gardens. In each of these paintings, Mr. Lahey has given of his best, has brought forth his central idea with sufficient brevity and dispatch to be a la mode and yet not to slight the requirements of good drawing and modeling. Several of his black and white drawings, in this same vein, and at times he reaches a similar pitch in his water colors; but he is apt to muddy his colors and crowd his strokes through excess of zeal. A dozen or so portraits, mostly of the first class as the above-mentioned canvases will do to strengthen Mr. Lahey's reputation.

Emil Ganso, one of the Weyhe Gallery protégés, is more than making good. Mr. Weyhe, discerning patron of the arts, brought forth this baker-painter some two seasons ago with an exhibition of drawings and paintings of promise, and it was at this function that Mr. Ganso baked his famous cake in honor of his elevation to the ranks of honest-to-goodness exhibiting painters. Now that he has been spared the necessity of dividing his time between the oven and the atelier, his art has forged ahead by proverbial leaps and bounds. If he has looked too long, he has brought too much of this artist's peculiar mode of shading and composing, it may be largely discounted in the light of the vigorous talent that Mr. Ganso has at his disposal. In two or three figure pieces, done in pastel, if memory serves, he has allowed himself to be himself, with gratifying results.

Elsewhere in the galleries are paintings by Daisy Hughes (Babcock Galleries); paintings by "Costa, Watkins, Blinkerdter, Hernandes, Kutka" (the G. R. D. Studio); paintings by the Detroit Society of Women Painters (Holt Gallery); "Poetic Landscapes with Figures," by Henry Rosenberg, and water colors by Louis Wolchok (Mildred Galleries); (Photographs of New York by Glenn Coleman, and gouache paintings by Ernest Fiene (Whitney Studio Galleries).

At the Newark (N. J.) Museum is an exhibition of Norwegian art. Edmond Quincy of Boston recently exhibited his landscape paintings, figure studies and still lifes at the Galerie d'Art Contemporain, Paris. The new home of the Baltimore Museum of Art is progressing so well that it is expected to open to the public in the spring of 1929.



GILBERT STUART'S PORTRAIT OF BARONESS DUFFERIN. This Canvas, in the Current Show at the Boston Museum, Was Done During the Artist's English and Irish Period. Baroness Dufferin Was the Ancestress of the Marquis of Dufferin, Who Was Governor-General of Canada, and Later Viceroy of India.

## Chicago Annual American Exhibit

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

IN THE Forty-first Annual Exhibition of American Paintings and Sculpture, recently opened at the Art Institute, Chicago, there are many pictures that received no awards which are good enough for prizes. That consistently good painter, James Chapin, sends a "Negro Boxer" that is one of the finest canvases in the show. The stolid monumental quality of the boxer, sitting solemnly behind stretched ropes, is contrasted sharply with the entirely different character of his little white backer. It is beautifully designed and full of atmosphere.

A large still life by Alexander Brook is very vigorous and colorful, well drawn and solid. William Meyrovitz shows two handsome still-life subjects, and another exceptionally good still life in grays and black, by Luigi Lucioni, is called "The Gentle Bellini Print." Rockwell Kent's picture, "Corn," shows a wide sweep of country by the sea, with standing grain in the foreground, behind which are two figures. It is a masterpiece of the brushwork, and the idea is expressed, no doubt, but so crudely and in such ignorance of all canons of art that it cannot fail to seem a cruel jest to many of the intelligent and able people whose work does not appear in the show.

Mention has been made of the tendency to substitute one set of painters as models in place of another set, and a few years ago. There are, however, some students of modern French technique who seem to have improved on their models. The prototype of Mr. Carles prize-winning picture was undoubtedly a Redon, but he seems to have gone much further than Redon could go. Waldo Peirce is evidently an admirer of Matisse, but his picture, "Our French Cook," is to me a more vital performance than any Matisse produced in recent years.

The sculpture shows that the Englishman Dobson is having his imitators in the United States. There are some workmanlike wood carvings, charming, but of no great originality. There is a little portrait figure in gold bronze with ivory face and onyx base, pretty, and fairly well done, which takes us back to the time of Gérôme with a jolt. It certainly looks out of place.

Two very good things are shown in the newer manner by a young French couple recently settled in Chicago, the Chassalings. He shows an over-life-size relief of a reclining female figure, and she, a charming little fountain figure, with beautiful rhythmic surfaces. There are two bears, both good. One is large and hulking, sitting, in silver lacquer, with drooping head, by Albert Stewart; the other a very small polar bear in bronze, stretching his head upward, by Lawrence Tenney Stevens.

There are some fine portrait heads, from different sources, and a very sturdy and amusing King of the Yards, a proudly self-conscious stailion, by Viola Norman. It is fine to see so many things executed in permanent material. No matter how handsome the plaster may be, there is a charm of execution in bronze, wood, or stone, that always contributes to a better expression.

At the Vose Galleries, Boston, there appears a new exhibitor from Chicago with a display of portraits. His name is Paul Trebilcock, and it is evident from a list of distinguished sitters that he is well known for his talents in that busy city.

The artist paints with certainty and taste in the accepted manner. He is sensitive to details that enhance the charms of his subjects and give him an opportunity to reveal his craftsmanship. He turns voluntarily to the exotic type of beauty, to what is delicate and refined and sophisticated.

He avoids what is plain and prefers to withdraw from the kitchen into the drawing room for material to please his brush. There is so positive a cleavage in this matter in our day that it is refreshing to the habitué of the gallery, who never knows when he crosses its portals whether he will be welcomed by a gust of wind flavored with the pungency of burning leaves, or by the fragrance of some rare bouquet. Portraitists differ violently on what makes the magic of the beautiful.

When one has enjoyed the varied repertoire of Mr. Trebilcock's canvases, where blonde or brunette has its moment of domination, one can turn to details such as the hands and fingernails of garments, for there is considerable inventiveness in these lesser matters that contribute considerably to the vitality of the ensemble. Ladies of fashion with all their desire to look individual often become stereotyped under the hand of the artist. But this time there is overcome the difficulty either because he is young and still finds fresh things to say with new situations, or because he is, happily, an artist above the average who by necessity must constantly be saying something different.

Barnard Karfoll of New York won first prize in the eleventh exhibition of contemporary American paintings at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington. The award, by the professional judgment of American painters, carries with it the first William A. Clark Prize of \$2000, together with the Corcoran Gold Medal. Mr. Karfoll won it with a painting entitled "Summer."

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## San Francisco Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

RINALDO CUNEO exhibits his fourth annual group at the Galleries Beaux Arts. His usual custom of a summer sketching tour to some far western desert or mountain waste has been set aside for the pleasures of the waste fringes of San Francisco. He shows the romantic outskirts of this great industrial and commercial center, her skyscrapers and shacks composing in one picture, her palatial homes, and her factories, docks and artists' quarters. Through this exhibit Cuneo has attained the name of the "Painter of San Francisco."

He has not set out to paint picture postcard subjects nor scenes from the "Twenty hills of San Francisco," but he has compiled buoyant rhythms and color nuances that breathe San Francisco. He assumes the pedestrian viewpoint; intimate cottages several miles down the Peninsula and the Golden Gate Embankments mark his boundaries. His San Francisco is accurately placed on golden brown hills and overlooking the blue bay.

The unpretentious medium of oil paint on a heavy paper stamps Cuneo's work with an informality and modesty. The process involves a direct statement which attaches more importance to the creative enthusiasm of the artist than it does to any potential audience. Cuneo scorns art theories and insists that he is inarticulate in words (if not in paint), so will not discuss his own nor anyone else's work. His constant struggle with his sense of form and color, so closely one, and his sense of technical necessity mastering the fleeting impression of light passing through changing fogs or the steady glare of hot noon hours, assure Cuneo's title as the "Painter of San Francisco." His heritage is not only that of the natural affinity of the Italian for California, but his father was already in California in 1852, having come from Italy with his early adventurous Latin, whose imprint is so strongly marked on the culture of this beautiful western coast.

The Gump Gallery represented San Francisco in another medium—her advanced architecture and industrial art centers in a group of woodblock prints by Judson L. Starr. His ships are structurally true and artistically composed, so that the flavor of the waterfront in its minor craft and transpacific liners are of the moment. His control of his medium marks his obedience to the printed page, with black and white beautifully balanced and alight with clear, slender colorings.

Ralph H. Booth has recently re-burnished the Detroit Institute for two noteworthy modern paintings which were purchased a year or two ago and which have been hanging at the top of the staircase leading to the second floor: the fine large canvas by the most prominent of the modern English artists, Augustus John, called "The Mumpers," and the "Blessings of the Earth," by Alfred Partikel, an important modern German artist.

Honor, besides showing the paintings by the Feltzings; Lorser and his wife, Natalie Newling, the paintings by F. Luis Mora, continues the annual exhibition of pictorial photographs, fostered by the Pictorial Photograph Society of San Francisco.

The museum also announces a great exposition of American sculpture to be held next April, under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society, and will include about 1500 works from all over the country. Some of them will be installed in the "grounds surrounding the building which overlooks the Pacific Ocean and the Golden Gate at San Francisco. Special landscape gardening is now in preparation. The Exhibit Committee is James Earle Fraser, chairman; Herbert Adams, Robert Altken, Arthur F. Brinckerhoff, Ulrich Ellerhusen, H. A. MacNeil, Henry Hering, and Paul Jewett. The exhibition has been secured through the efforts of Dr. Archer M. Huntington of New York, who will defray the expenses of assembling and returning the collection. Dr. Huntington has been a frequent benefactor of the Legion of Honor Palace, having given most of his donations in memory of his early pioneer railroad magnate father.

The Oakland Art Gallery has not only promoted stimulating exhibitions this fall, but has added lectures on modernism in art by educators such as Vacar Vrtick, an instructor at the Art Students League, New York City, who supplied provocative and convincing facts and even propaganda which tends to place the modern masters a tier above the old masters.

Selden Conner Gile and Bernard von Eichman gave one-man exhibitions of water colors, personal and gay, brilliant and masculine, in clear statement of impressionistic and varied aspects of Californian water fronts. Von Eichman portrays the vivid life of West Oakland, an shabby buildings, Negroes, soap box evangelists and sidewalk sights, all handled in such a way that he has been called the "Juggler of Spaces." Five years ago both Gile and von Eichman executed backgrounds for the habit groups of African collections which were so naturalistic that these sketches seem the other extreme almost to abstraction.

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3 Am Sol&C pte pf.	37	37	37
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1 Auburn Auto ....	105	105	105
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345	Barnsdall	deb rts	22	21 1/2	22
150	Ariz Pow	.....	28	27 3/4	28

8 Aviation .....	327 $\frac{1}{8}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$	311 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Aero Ldry A ....	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 Botany Cons M ..	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{3}{4}$

4 Bliss Co .....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49
2 Blumenthal S ....	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$

1 Bonn Alum & Br.	73	73	73
1 Brit-Am Oil coup.	51	51	51
2 British Celanese	121½	121½	121½

8 Bklyn City RR....	77½	77½	77½
8 Buff Niag & E Pw	487½	47¼	487½

26 Bufl Niag & E P A 43	42	43
12 Bufl Niag & EP pf 26	26	26
1 Bullard M & Tool 87	87	87

1 Campbell Wyant..	65	65	65
3 Camco vtc .....	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{4}$

1 Camco pf .....	43	43	43
36 Can Marc Wirel...	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 Corib Sup new	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$

10 Corp Syn new....	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
1 Caterpil Tract nw	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
6 Cel Corp Am new.	60 3/4	60	60 3/4

2 Celan pac 1pf ....	129 1/4	128 3/4	128 3/4
1 Celanese pf new..	100	100	100
2 Dacron 1.25T .....	62	62	62

7 Boeing A&T wli.	62	62	62
39 Boeing A&T pfwl.	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 Cent Am Mines...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

**igginson & Co.**  
*Established 1848*

Investment Securities

Members of the  
New York, Boston & Chicago  
Stock Exchanges


Foreign Trade Financing  
Letters of Credit  
Federal Street, Boston  
Chicago  
Higginson & Co.

**Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.**  
London  
Branches in Paris and throughout  
Spain and the Americas  
Represented by  
**THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN**

**THE TRUST COMPANY**  
49 Broadway, New York  
Norman C. Stenning, President

Low 1:00  
17 1/4 17 1/8  
6 1/4 6 3/4  
16 1/4 16 1/2

**Associated Gas and Electric System**

41%	42%		<p><i>To the Holders of</i>  <b><math>3\frac{1}{2}\%</math> Convertible</b>  <b>Gold Debentures,</b>  <b>due Feb. 1, 1977:</b></p>
53%	53%		
19%	19%		
24%	24%		
11%	11%		
18%	18%		
16%	16%		
63%	68%		
22%	22%		
6%	6%		
157	157	<p>The first \$10,000,000 principal amount of these Debentures have been converted into Class A Stock and Common Stock of General Gas &amp; Electric Company in accordance with the conversion pro-</p>	
41%	41%		
81%	81%		

The next \$5,000,000 principal amount surrendered for conversion will be converted on the basis of a unit of two shares of New York Stock and one share of Common Stock for each \$114 principal amount of Debentures. The conversion rate increases thereafter \$5 per unit for each additional \$5,000,000.

Debentures to be converted should be deposited with The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New

York City, accompanied by all coupons maturing February 1, 1928, and subsequently. Accrued interest and dividends are to be adjusted so as to be continuous but not overlapping.

**Associated Gas and Electric Co.**  
M. C. O'KEEFE,  
*Secretary*

Dated, October 30, 1928.

Years of successful investment service  
assure you satisfaction in our

**7%**

**First Mortgage Securities**

Featuring  
**High Interest Rate**  
Minimum \$10,000

and Security of Principal  
Write for Our Circular


**NORTHERN BOND &  
MORTGAGE CO.**

800 Third Avenue      Seattle, Wash.

99% 99%  
02% 102%  
92% 102%  
86% 86%  
97 107  
08 108  
11% 11%  
02 102  
99 99  
93 93  
02 102  
06% 106%  
88 91  
93% 93%

**Hartford**  
**Insurance**  
**Stocks**

*Send for descriptive literature*



		<b>CONNING &amp; CO.</b>
		50 Lewis St., Hartford, Conn.
	Sales	High    Low    1:00
93 1/8	3 R Aires Prv 7652 100 3/8	100 1/8
93 1/8	30 Chille M R 6821 98 3/8	98 3/8
93 1/8	3 Com Prv B 512 87 7/8	87 7/8
93 1/8	2 Danish Con 512 85 3/8	85 3/8
93 1/8	2 Danish K 512 85 100 3/8	100 3/8

953	106	5	Denmark 141 862	891	892	891	892
954	106	2	Bentk Canea V 748 968	961	962	961	962
955	106	3	El Pow Ger 692 898	891	892	891	892
956	998	8	Estonia 7807	891	893	893	894
957	106	2	Fin Ind 18 744	1001	1003	1001	1003
958	1003	4	Gelenskirken 68 938	931	932	931	932
959	1003	4	GerConsMun 78 47	971	973	971	973
960	1003	10	do 68 47	893	893	893	893
961	1003	1	GerFrueHk 66 28	881	883	881	883
962	1003	2	Hamburg El 74	1011	1011	1011	1011
963	1003	1	Hanover 18 74	961	961	961	961
964	1003	1	Isotita Fr 78 42	901	901	901	901
965	1003	4	Medellin Col 78 51	881	883	881	883
966	1003	20	do 61 81	903	903	903	903

1991	68%	1 Mendoza Fr 715-511	98	98	98
1992	65%	5 Montevideo 58-529	96	95	94
1993	65%	4 Panama Br 78-58	98	97	94
1994	94%	5 Prussia F 68-522	90	90	90
1995	101%	7 Rus 615-05NC 179	141	141	141
1996	99%	20 Rus 615-05 1921	141	141	141
1997	101	4 Serb Crot&S 78-62	83	83	85
1998	95%	2 Silesia Pol 78-8...	86%	86%	84
1999	100%	4 Tietz Lub 78-56	165	165	165
2000	100%	1 Tietz Lub 71-66	192	192	192
2001	106%	2 TyrolHydBl 78-52	92%	92%	92%
2002	87				
2003	91%				
2004	94%				

†Actual sales and 1ex-dividend.

**CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR**

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. (AP)—The reorganization plan of the Central Aguirre Sugar Company of Boston, operating sugar properties in Porto Rico, was deceptively delayed today by a press announcement that 80 per cent of the common stock had been deposited. Under the reorganization, 80 per cent of the stock is to be exchanged for four shares of the stock of a new holding company, called Central Aguirre Associates, a voluntary association of the owners of the stock.

Massachusetts.

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**MASS. FIRE & MARINE DIVIDEND**

Directors of Massachusetts Fire & Marine Insurance Company have to recommend to stockholders that capital stock be increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, through transfer of \$250,000 from surplus to capital as a 50 per cent stock dividend, and issuance of \$250,000 additional stock at par. Notice to stockholders will be sent shortly calling a special meeting Nov. 12, 1910.

recommendations.

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**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Nov. 5 (A)—Consols for money today were 55½. De Beers 12½ and Rand Mines 7½. Money was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4½ per cent; three months 4½ per cent.











OPENING RITES  
FOR CROWNING  
JAPAN'S RULER

(Continued from Page 1)

In Japan it is possible to see a great nation in actual process of change. Much of the medieval has been discarded, yet much remains. From day to day, almost certainly from month to month, the modern world is perceptible, and the enthronement ceremonies of the Emperor, in all their multiple details, afford a spectacle of debate.

There are rites which go back into a past so distant and so mysterious that their origin is unknown and so many divines are engaged on seeking to divine their meanings. Certain buildings are used which are of the most primitive character. Even the origin and exact significance of the Chinese ideographs used to designate parts of the ritual are subjects of debate.

As the Emperor, clad in trailing trousers and other ancient garb, walks to the shrine temporary erected in the Kyoto Palace, straw matted up on rollers before him and preceded from Tokyo to Kyoto by a train that is drawn part by an electric engine and part by a new engine. For the most solemn ceremonies, he wears a costume similar to that worn by centuries ago; for others he is clad in an army uniform not unlike that of a European country.

**The Tread Throne Ceremony**  
Such examples of the archaic and the ultramodern are manifold, but if there is one time at which present-day Japan seeks to return to the primitive, it is at this time of an enthronement. All efforts are eminently successful.

The ceremonies for the enthronement fall into three major movements, of which the second and third are now being enacted. The first took place Dec. 25, 1926, immediately upon the passing of the Emperor Taisho, when the imperial regalia were taken into the keeping of his eldest son, the new Emperor. It is called the Senso, or Tread Throne. In the meantime, there have been elaborate preparations for the events of this month.

The second group is the Sokai-Retsu, or Ascend Throne Ceremony, which corresponds nearest to the "coronation" of the Japanese monarch. The third is the Daijo Sai, or Great New Year Festival. The complete group is termed the Goto Ten and Great New Year Festival. The complete group is termed the Goto Ten and Great New Year Festival.

**Imperial Regalia**  
The Imperial regalia—a mirror, a sword and a string of curved jewels—are of paramount importance in all three, for they are the symbols of sovereignty. Scholars tell us that they probably originated as symbols of the sun, moon and lightning, and that the mirror represents purity, righteousness, integrity and wisdom; the sword, valor, sagacity, justice and firmness. The original mirror is kept at the Grand Shrine to the Sun Goddess in Ise, and an ancient replica in the Kashikodokoro.

The Kashikodokoro is a small shrine of unpainted wood. At dawn on Tuesday it will be placed on Shinto ritualists in a boxlike palanquin, and will be borne to the palace to stow away in the shrine of 16 large jars near Kyoto, which has treasured this honor for centuries.

**The Feather Carriage**  
High court officials will guard and will follow the Emperor, dressed in the uniform of a field marshal and riding in a carriage of Louis XIV style surmounted by a golden phoenix, drawn by six horses accompanied by outriders. The Emperor, then Prince and Princess, followed by the attendants, the Imperial officials follow. The train will be lined with hundreds of thousands of devoted subjects.

The special train will pause at Nagoya, a little more than halfway to Kyoto, and the Kashikodokoro will repose in the detached palace over night. On Wednesday morning the Imperial progress will be resumed to Kyoto where the Kashikodokoro will be placed in the Shunkuden, a hall in the Kyoto Palace. The enthronement takes place at the Emperor's Meiji, who, according to the world and who transferred the capital to Tokyo. On Meiji's progress was carried in the new capital, white cloud, veiled from the gaze of all along the way, who touched their heads to the earth as he passed. The present Emperor, his grandson, who has been at his enthronement at the ancient capital in a modern railway train, exposed to the full gaze of millions of his loving subjects.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1928

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Adams Ex. col. 48	High	Low	NY Tel. reg. 41	High	Low
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Nor. Lock 20 P. 41	103	103
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Nor. Lock 20 P. 41	103	103
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Nor. Lock 20 P. 41	103	103
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Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
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High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Newburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis. Excellent quality goods and palmas, custom made, delivered by express, and arrangements for freight and forwarding.
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
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High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
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High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
High 30	74%	102 1/2	Union Pacific 48 38	35 1/2	94 1/2	
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99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
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99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
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99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
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99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
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99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
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99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
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99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
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101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
101	98	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78	105	100	Panama (Rep) 3 1/2	52	100	100	Y. C. 68	95	94th—Two splendid rooms to rent or for sale. Swimming water (one night); owner's residence, reasonable. Riverside 361
99	96	106	Bolivia (Rep) 78									

99	99	Caribba	Chile	53	59	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	NEW YORK CITY, 38 Central Park West—	Edward F. Davis	"Ye Wa
87	87	Chile (Bank)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	Attentive bed-sitting room: kitchen: parlors—	Jeweler	The Chri
99	99	Chile (Bank)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	Chomey Apt. 65—Susquehanna 7208.	Silversmith	
58	57	Chile (Bank)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	NEW YORK CITY, 417 West 118th—Attrac-	Dependable Since 1847	
99	98	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	utive, quiet, carefully selected clientele; re-		
211	211	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	ferences. Apt. 41.		
105	105	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	WASHINGTON, D. C., Mt. Pleasant, 1842	831 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.	Wilmington—
105	105	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	Monroe N. C. Mt. Pleasant, 1842		Agency
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	rooms: bath; continuous hot water; 2 closets,	Gawthrop & Brother Co.	District
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112	month; garage nearby. Adams 2440 W.		Washington
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			Low
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			Street
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			State
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			
108	108	Chile (Rep)	Chile	61	61	100	94	Rhine	Westphalia	38	112	112			

821	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
822	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
823	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
824	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
825	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
826	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
827	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
828	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
829	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
830	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
831	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
832	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
833	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
834	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
835	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
836	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
837	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
838	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
839	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
840	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
841	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
842	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
843	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
844	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
845	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
846	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
847	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
848	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
849	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
850	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
851	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
852	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
853	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
854	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
855	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
856	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
857	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
858	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
859	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
860	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
861	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
862	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
863	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
864	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
865	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
866	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
867	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
868	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
869	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
870	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
871	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
872	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
873	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
874	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
875	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
876	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
877	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
878	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
879	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
880	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
881	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
882	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
883	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
884	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
885	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
886	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
887	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
888	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
889	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
890	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
891	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
892	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
893	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
894	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
895	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
896	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
897	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
898	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
899	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39
900	105%	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39	Am. Beet Sugar 48	37	39

100	French (Rep) 75s	41	100	100
114	Germ 75s	41	114	100
202	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
204	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
411	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
419	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
71	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
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101	Germ (Cen) Ag	81s	100	100
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(Continued)

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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Mississippi's Honor**  
Mississippi has the honor of being the first state in the Union to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment. The resolution providing ratification was adopted Jan. 8, 1918, by a vote of 28 to 5 in the Senate and 93 to 3 in the House.

**Pipe Wrenches**  
The wrench family is large and varied, pipe wrenches alone ranging in length from 6 to 48 inches and in weight from 1/2 of a pound to 24 pounds. Some 4,000,000 of these are manufactured annually.

**Free From Frost**  
According to the United States Department of Agriculture there is no place in the United States except the islands of Key West entirely free from frost.

**Dry Georgia**  
Georgia was the first southern state to enact statutory prohibition. The law became effective Jan. 1, 1908.

**London Opinion**  
A motorist recently drove round England in six days. Eventually, he understood, he found somewhere to park his car.

**THE AMERICAN DISH**  
The "Pintoo" High Pressure Cooker in Peiping (formerly Peking) failed through lack of patronage. The average Chinese doesn't know what chop suey is.

**Sun's Rotation**  
The sun makes one complete rotation on its axis every 600 hours.

**Salary of Il Duce**  
Benito Mussolini, Italian dictator, receives a salary of \$1200 a year.

## The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What did Thomas Jefferson consider the first question to ask respecting a candidate for office?—*Thought for Today*..... 10
2. What general, prominent in the World War, is now President of a European republic?—*News Section*..... 10
3. What art museum is preserving the interiors of famous homes of the 17th and 18th Centuries?—*Antiques and Interior Decoration*..... 10
4. What radio-casting service has its own symphony orchestra?—*Music Page*..... 10
5. What is the meaning of "automaton"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
6. How much of the money formerly spent for liquor in the United States is now so used?—*Letter*..... 10
7. Where did "fanny baddy" get its name?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
8. To what circumstance has every Democratic President since the Civil War owed his first time election?—*Editorial*..... 10
9. After the Federal Government spends millions to protect bird life, what inconsistency is shown by the states?—*Random Ramblings*..... 10
10. What trees should be planted in the garden to draw the attention of the birds from the cultivated fruits?—*House and Garden Page*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

**Meditate**  
This is a word full of contemplativeness and inward reflection. Meditating may effect no revolutions, but it is a satisfying way of balancing one's mental assets.

**K. Nelson-Smith**  
A pleasant speaking voice is a great asset, carrying one along the road to success. In one's business or social life, one is continually impressing other people with one's voice, either to charm or to bore them.

**Florence Hale**  
A good citizen must be one who finds joy in his work, he must be one who loves the finer things of life and has some way of expressing himself in them.

**Rudolph Kiroher**  
"Fair play" is a great conception, for in these two words are summed up all that English education and ethics hold most dear.

**Arthur Hays Sulzberger**  
Of truth, no honest man or nation need ever be afraid.

## A Thought for Today

As 10,000,000 of circles can never make a square, so the united voice of myriads cannot lend the smallest foundation to falsehood.—GOLDSMITH

## In Lighter Vein

**Far-Seeing Preacher**  
A Negro preacher drifted toward politics in his sermon. He warned his congregation against voting where it might help repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

**That tenor reminds me of Richard Strauss**  
"But Strauss is not a singer." "Nor is that tenor."

**One Enough**  
"There ought to be only one head to every family," declared the earnest speaker in the club.

**Different Viewpoints**  
He: "Mother Goose rhymes are so expressive of life."  
She: "I think so, too."  
He: "Now, 'The cow jumped over the moon,' for instance, always makes me think of the stock market."

**Particular**  
Policeman: "Now, then, come on! What's your name?"  
Speeder: "Demetrius Aloisius Heppelwhite."

**Wouldn't Happen Again**  
Miss: "Why, Jane, how in the world did you come to break that vase?"  
Jane: "Well, you see, mum, I was accidentally dusting it."—Capper's Weekly.

**John and Dick**  
Venice, Calif.  
"HAVE you caught any yet?" "Yes! They're better than fine. Six already, and I have only been here an hour."

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**  
As I was returning from a hike this afternoon I saw the Boss just ahead of me walking along slowly and reading a newspaper.

**It looked like a good chance to surprise him so I slipped up behind him as quietly as I could and nibbled at his ankles**

**He was surprised, all right**

**But so was I when he turned around and discovered he wasn't the Boss after all**

**I guess he would have thought I was a pretty fresh pup if I hadn't done some fast tail wagging and told him I had mistaken him for my Boss!**

**I Record only the Sunny Hours**

**John and Dick**

**John and Dick**

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**John and Dick**

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## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Bouncer, the Bulldog

**BOUNCER** was the family bulldog—the best of his breed. He was wise and gentle, though he usually stood on guard in the front yard and uttered a few growling questions when people approached, but that was merely to find out if they eyes half shut. Though he looked asleep he wasn't really for soon a car came up that he knew and the bulldog trotted over, climbed on the running board, and put his front paws up on the driver's sleeve.

"Hello, Bouncer,—well, of all things! What are you doing so far away from home?" exclaimed the man. "Hop in the back seat and I'll give you a ride back home."

"I believe that's just what he wanted," remarked the other man. They were neighbors of Bouncer in his home town so the first man opened the back door and Bouncer walked in and laid down. "Just what I wanted. Of course it was!" said he with a wag of his tail.

A few hours later they arrived back in their own town. As the car drew near the house where Bouncer lived the driver slowed down and his companion reached back to unlatch the door. Out jumped Bouncer and trotted toward his master's house, his only thank-you the glad eagerness of his gait as he approached it. The men understood and accepted.

Bouncer's master came to the door and the men called to him as they drove away. His eyes opened wide with astonishment and approval. "Bouncer, old boy," said he, "I didn't expect to see you until morning. But why walk when you can ride, eh? Good dog, that's very clever of you. Come in and have some supper."

After supper Bouncer lay with his nose on his paws doing some deep thinking. I suppose he said to himself, "I shall have to be careful how I let those squirrels tease me after this."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### The So-Called Foreign Vote

AN ORGANIZATION known as the Foreign Language Information Service, which exists for no political purpose other than the endeavor to supply United States newspapers published in foreign tongues with material which may aid in the further Americanization of their readers, has just completed a survey of some 850 of such papers, with reference to their attitude in the present presidential campaign. The results of this survey have been printed from time to time as the complete figures for various national groups became available.

As might have been expected, the survey shows these periodicals very sharply divided in their attitude toward the two chief candidates and the principal issues of the campaign. On the prohibition issue, which seems to arouse more discussion than any other, the predominant tendency is in favor of modification. It is notable that this is not the case in the Finnish group, a fact which, in view of the existing prohibition law in Finland, seems significant. Among German language papers, twenty have editorially urged the election of Governor Smith and eight the election of Mr. Hoover. In the Scandinavian press, including Swedish, Norwegian and Danish papers, twenty-six support the Republican candidate and two the Governor of New York. Among Finnish papers, ten have been for Hoover and nine for Smith, and of the Polish papers, seventeen are for the New Yorker and eighteen for Hoover.

As one goes into the list of papers supported by citizens originating in central or southeastern Europe, one finds the tendency toward Smith, which may perhaps be explained by his attitude on the liberalization of the immigration law. For example, nineteen Czech and Slovak papers were for Smith and two for Hoover. Of the Yugoslav group, ten are for Smith and four for Hoover. Of the eighteen Hungarian papers, sixteen are for Smith and seven for Hoover. Italy, on the border between east and west, gives twenty-two papers for Smith to eighteen for Hoover. It is interesting to note that apparently there is no cleavage along religious lines. Mr. Hoover finding strong support in such predominantly Roman Catholic groups as the Poles, Italians and Hungarians. Nor does it appear that the old-time radicalism in the foreign language press, which long made it largely socialist or communistic in tone, still persists. Out of the 850 papers scanned, only forty-six supported the Socialists, Socialist-Labor, or Workers Party nominees.

The investigators report that to an extraordinary extent the personalities of the leading candidates have been discussed in the foreign language press. The humble origin of both, with the high station to which each has attained, seems to have fired the imagination of millions of foreign-born voters who see in their nominees the vindication of American ideals and opportunities.

There are estimated to be 7,500,000 foreign-born voters in the United States. Had it been possible to weld them into one coherent force, they might readily hold the balance of power in the event of a close election. But if the newspapers which may be taken as their spokesmen can be accepted as presenting a fair picture of their present political attitude, these foreign-born voters are divided on issues and candidates very much along lines of the native American electorate. The study made by the Foreign Language Information Service is interesting, just as the work it is doing through these same papers for the further Americanization of the foreign born within the borders of the United States is valuable.

### A City Without a Vote

IS IT a wise policy for the great American democracy to deprive its own capital of the right to vote? This question is being asked in Washington, where a Day of Humiliation has been set aside to mark the fact that at the heart of the United States is a city of over half a million which cannot go to the polls on election day and exercise the right that is supposed to be inalienable to all of its citizens.

A conspiracy of historical events, rather than any direct intention, seems to be responsible for the odd position of the capital. Washington was only a forlorn little village when the Federal Government moved to it, and no provision was ever made to include its vote in the election of the Electoral College. Nothing but a Constitutional Amendment would now secure this result; but the remedy that would have seemed preposterous for the original small town seems more and more reasonable with each accretion in the growing city's population.

What would happen if London, Paris, or Berlin were deprived of the vote because they happened to be the capital of their respective nations? It is curious to note that none of the other New World republics, that followed the federated rule in forming their governments, disenfranchised their capitals. For instance, Buenos Aires elects two senators and a deputy for each 33,000 inhabitants; Rio de Janeiro, three senators and ten deputies, and Mexico City two senators and a deputy for each 35,000

inhabitants. Canberra, too, the new Australian capital, has the vote. Washington is the only city in America—practically the only city in the civilized world—that may not follow up the preliminaries of the political campaign by going to the ballot box and taking a hand in the Nation's government.

The vote seems a small thing when everyone has it. It is so small that many who have the privilege will stay away from the polls on election day in the United States through sheer inertia. But it is no slight matter when, for some cause or other, the vote is withheld. Men have suffered for it; wars have been fought for it. There is something in the sense of fair play, something in the traditions that lie closest to the heart of the Anglo-Saxon that rebels against domination from above, and disenfranchisement of the people below. True—Washington has got on very well for its past 128 years without the ballot, and no one questions the efficiency of its present form of government, even though it has something of the genial autocracy of an army cantonment. But it becomes a question whether it is wise to keep 552,000 people at the very heart of the Great Democracy disenfranchised, especially at such times as a national election. It is for this reason that many of the leaders of the old suffrage movement have urged that Washington be given the vote. From their own experience, these ardent women know what it means to be kept away from the polls—by law—on election day.

There are some arguments, strong ones, on the other side. Washington is the Federal District; its residents are largely Government employees; it should be divorced from politics. Advocates of the votes-for-Washington movement have replies for these arguments; their strongest is that "taxation, without representation, is tyranny."

Washington's own rapid growth is its best hope for enfranchisement. As its size increases the anomaly of its position grows. It will gain in time, as a city, what it has so far failed to receive, as a capital.

### The Opportunity of 1931

THE many vicissitudes which beset the course of the Anglo-French naval compromise have taught their own lessons. They were vicissitudes which showed with the clarity of hard experience that private negotiations and public diplomacy do not mix. They were lessons which, despite the precarious position which naval limitation temporarily occupied, can be turned to prepare the way for an effective multilateral agreement in the early future.

There are genuine reasons for viewing the prospect with confidence. The publication, however tardy, of the long-awaited text and preliminary correspondence of the Anglo-French proposals is a welcome contribution to the public understanding of the naval problem. The documents of the British and French Governments both emphasize that the compromise was undertaken in a sincere and good-intentioned effort to bring about the reduction of naval armaments. Continued criticism of this compromise will serve no useful purpose. It has been rejected by the majority of naval powers to whom it was submitted. It has been disapproved by British public opinion. The sincerity and good intention of the British and French Governments are not questioned. Success in naval disarmaments rests in future negotiations, not in recrimination.

The way is open to pursue these negotiations. The United States Government in its note to Great Britain and France on September 28 affirmed its desire to renew discussion. It stated: "The Government of the United States remains willing to use its best efforts to obtain a basis of further naval limitation satisfactory to all the naval powers, including those not represented at the three-power conference in Geneva, and is willing to take into consideration in any conference the special needs of France, Italy or any other naval power for the particular class of vessels deemed by them most suitable for their defense."

The United States approaches the issue with a conciliatory attitude. The reaction of virtually the entire British press was no less conciliatory. Lord Cushead, the acting Foreign Secretary, has shown that Great Britain would welcome a fresh start toward an all-round naval agreement. France, which in 1927 was persuaded that it should not attend the Geneva Naval Conference, has indicated its willingness to take part in a future discussion. The Pact of Paris has added to the security of all nations and has subtracted from the necessity of maintaining anything more than defensive armaments. It is apparent that circumstances are more propitious for an agreement on naval limitation than they have been in the past, and that a tangible opportunity to renew negotiations is likely to find a ready response.

Why should not 1931 offer that tangible opportunity? After ten years of successful operation the Washington treaty, limiting capital ships, will come up for reconsideration at that time. The principal naval powers will be present at that conference. The effect of the Pact of Paris will have become more definitely defined and more clearly perceived. There is time to prepare the way for understanding, where the Geneva Conference brought only conflict. The year 1931 should not only furnish the opportunity for the renewal of the Washington treaty, but the opportunity for an effective and concordant limitation upon the construction of all naval armaments.

### The Match Becomes 'Big Business'

IN THIS age of research and discovery, the invention of the safety match, 100 years ago, may seem a matter of no great moment. Still, when the Englishman John Walker succeeded in perfecting a match, the ignition of which was possible only by its being rubbed against a prepared surface, he laid the foundation for an industry of vastly greater proportions than is seen at first glance. And, crude as was that early safety match, it held within itself much without which the modern product would probably never have been realized.

The honor of making the safety match a commercial article of importance must go to the brothers Johan Edvard and Carl Frans Lundström when, at Jönköping, Sweden, in 1848, they started the first factory of its kind. Later Alex.

Lagerman, through his "universal" match machine, added further to Sweden's pre-eminence in that special field of industry. But those early pioneers could hardly have foreseen the importance that the Swedish safety match was to play in world industry and world finance after Ivar Kreuger, the president of the Swedish Match Company as constituted today, succeeded in combining all of Sweden's match companies under one head, and later secured the government match monopolies in a number of European and South American countries.

It is the financial sagacity of Mr. Kreuger which today places this Swedish engineer in the forefront among men of large vision. It was no small matter to go to the governments of Poland, Estonia, Greece, Peru, Ecuador, and Hungary, the Far East, to make arrangements whereby the Swedish company could participate to advantage in the match business of the respective country for certain considerations, no doubt wholly satisfactory.

A transaction with the French Government, whereby the Swedish Match Company, through its subsidiary the International Match Corporation, extended that country a loan of \$75,000,000, must be considered unique in the annals of big business. In return for this loan the Swedish concern secured the contract to supply the French Match Monopoly with match machines and almost all other requisites for match manufacturing for a considerable period. This was something new in the domain of industry and finance. A corporation so well situated as to be able to lend \$75,000,000 could not but have assets of great value.

It is, then, of no small importance to Sweden that it has reared an industry with such a world scope as that of the Swedish Match Company. It proved to be the case, also, of the opportunity and the man meeting when Ivar Kreuger saw what the match stick was capable of when brought within the radius of judicious and well-planned operation. It is, further, another example of a small country doing things on a big scale, at the right time and under the right management.

### A to Z and Back Again

HAVE you looked upon dictionaries—Webster, Standard, Century or Oxford—as poor relations of your other books? Have you lodged them in inconspicuous corners of your bookshelves, feeling slightly intolerant of their sober workaday dress and furtive bearing? Then read a paper, curiously entitled "Dictionaries," by H. G. Emery, in the current number of the Century Magazine, and give over your attitude of patronage and scorn. The author will soon convince you of the overwhelming importance of his subject.

This paper descants most entertainingly upon lexicographers and all their works. It explains the development of dictionaries from small prosy volumes of the early seventeenth century, to huge illustrated ones of today, or to those handier pocket volumes printed on India paper. Those men who first took up the task of instructing the English in the use of their own language did not anticipate works which would include illustrations; synonyms and antonyms for certain words, encyclopedic matter for others; they did not anticipate supplements replete with proper names relating to every subject under the sun.

It was Dr. Johnson's sedate purpose to enunciate such standards and canons of speech as were acceptable in the best society of his day, not to record inelegant phrases and colloquialisms of the people on the streets. But it is quite otherwise with Dr. Johnson's modern prototype. For present-day movements, inventions and tendencies have introduced a multitude of new words, which almost at once are heard on everyone's tongue. Just count over on your fingers some of those which have come in with the World War, with aviation, motion pictures, progressive education and the radio. In short order they find their way into the dictionaries; the lexicographers dare not bar the way.

The modern lexicographer, then, keeps pace with his world. Not only does he point the way to correctness in speech and in literary construction, but he accounts for obscure changes in verbal usage. He takes note of the fact that adjectives have a disconcerting habit of turning into verbs when the dictionary maker's back is turned. How well this man succeeds in his task you may judge for yourself. Recall, if you will, that unfamiliar word which you heard recently. It is certain to be slang, you think, and you have no hint of its meaning. No matter; look inside that bulky dictionary on a near-by shelf. It is surprisingly up-to-date, for its maker marches abreast of history. Nine times in ten your word will be there. As Mr. Emery points out, no dictionary maker may sleep at his post, for before he "can complete the material listed in his dictionary under the letter Z that under A is already behind the times."

### Editorial Notes

In calling off a dinner to be attended by some 4000 persons and asking his friends to spend their money in contributing to a fund he is raising for the purchase of toys for poor people, Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Cuban Secretary of Public Works, has performed an act worthy of the highest praise and set an example that should find a following.

An example of practical patriotism worthy of emulation is the step taken by officials of the Island Hill Country Club, Long Island, N. Y., ruling that no member will be allowed to use the course on election day unless he can prove he has voted.

Ninety per cent of the jewelry sold in the United States, it is said, is bought by women. It would be interesting to know how much of the remaining 10 per cent is bought for women.

Speeches at the opening of the new railway near the Franco-Italian frontier show that it has been built on ties of friendship.

## The Question Mark Across the Bottom of the World

EXPLORATION rides again on frost-tipped wings as two intrepid airmen who have spanned the arctic turn their attention to the geographical question mark which lies across the bottom of the world. Upon waste, Commander Richard E. Byrd and Capt. Sir George H. Wilkins will search for new things to place upon the maps. When they return they hope to trace with bold and definite strokes at least a part of the now vignetted outlines of Antarctica.

Their expeditionary vessels have sailed with belling canvas and with swish of steam. Southward they go to the end of the steamship lanes; south through the waters where only the whalers ply; southward until the sea stands on end in a mountain of ice. There, on the shores of the greatest uncharted region of the world, these adventurers will soar aloft in their sturdy planes to add an aerial stanza to the saga of the south pole.

There is not a new quest. Navigators since the days of Gerritz and Vesputi have found a fascination in the rugged waters near the antarctic. In the frail ships of the sixteenth century they made the voyages which were reported to have discovered the South Shetland Archipelago and South Georgia Island. The authenticity of these claims has since been doubted and it was not until Jan. 17, 1773, when Capt. James Cook, the British navigator, first crossed the antarctic circle that the real history of exploration south 66 degrees and 32 minutes began.

Since the days of Captain Cook millions of dollars have been expended to wrest from this ice-clad area new secrets to add to the store of human knowledge. Tales of heroism have been etched deeply across that record. Important data have been compiled as the reward for difficulties and hardships overcome.

Some score of expeditions of major character have invaded this region both in attempts to reach the south pole and to explore uncharted seas. But with all this research the antarctic has remained the greatest puzzle on globe. It is roughly, the size of the United States and Mexico, with an estimated area of approximately 4,600,000 square miles. Yet only a little more than one-quarter of its coast line has been mapped and the explored portion within the continent itself covers only the narrow triangle formed by the routes of the two laborious journeys to the pole.

In all this huge area, natural scientists believe, there exists no animal life of any kind. One expedition reported a single spider. That is all. It is a marked contrast to the arctic, where animals are reported to be plentiful, and illustrates the sharp differences which exist between these two "ends" of the earth.

When Commander Byrd made his historic flight to the north pole in 1926 and when Captain Wilkins this year spanned the arctic basin, these both flew during the last of the winter period. Their flights in the antarctic, however, will be made during the spring or summer months. The reason for this lies in the fundamental difference between the two polar regions. The arctic, to begin with, is chiefly water, and the elevation, therefore, is low. Only the mountainous regions are snow covered during the entire year so that less than one-quarter of the arctic is in the perpetual grip of ice.

The antarctic, on the other hand, is chiefly land. It is uniformly the highest area in the world, the south polar plateau averaging 10,000 feet above sea level. Thus 99 per cent of the antarctic is continuously ice-covered.

The heat of the summer, softening the drifting masses of arctic ice, makes it advisable for explorers to do their work there during the winter months. Around the south pole the midwinter temperature drops to an average of 20 degrees lower than the coldest days in the arctic. These are among the factors that prompt the use of the summer period for south polar exploration.

The Byrd and Wilkins expeditions, in point of the interest which they have focused on the south polar region, bear a marked resemblance to the research conducted during two other periods. The first was in the years around 1840 when Lieut. Charles Wilkes, an American naval officer, first recognized the antarctic as a new continent.

The Wilkes expedition, undertaken from 1838 to 1842, was the most costly on record up to the present time. It was financed by the United States Government, not as a "dash" to the pole, but to explore the antarctic seas for the benefit of American commerce. It cost \$500,000, an amount exceeded only by the \$800,000 which will be expended by the Byrd antarctic expedition.

Capt. N. B. Palmer, in command of an American seal-

ing vessel, was the first to land on the antarctic continent. In 1821 he discovered Palmer Land, the name of which has since been changed to Graham Land. But Captain Palmer did not know that he had discovered anything more than a large island.

It remained for Lieutenant Wilkes, sailing the sloops Vincennes and Peacock at the head of an ill-equipped fleet of five vessels, to recognize that the land he sighted during February, 1840, was the shore of a major continent.

One of the most fruitful antarctic expeditions was made coincidentally with that of Lieutenant Wilkes by Capt. James Clark Ross, R. N. With the vessels Terror and Erebus, in 1840 he traced the coast of Antarctica from Cape North to Cape Crozier and discovered the Ross ice barrier on which Commander Byrd will make his base.

The second period of concentrated interest came in 1912 and 1913. At that time there were five expeditions in the antarctic region at once.

In was in those years, a decade and a half ago, that the south pole was discovered. Those were the years in which Amundsen and Scott conquered the weary ice-covered miles and reached the one point on the globe where, no matter which way they turned, they would still be facing in the same direction—the south pole from which everything points north.

Capt. Roald Amundsen reached the pole on Dec. 14, 1911, and after four days passed in making observations started back with his four companions. His account records "ideal sledding conditions . . . beautiful weather," and yet the average progress of the party on its return was nineteen to twenty miles a day.

It is upon winged feet, in comparison, that polar exploration goes forward at present. With cameras mapping the area over which they pass, the modern aerial explorer can cover a similar distance in relatively a few minutes. They must, however, pay for this increased range of activity by an inability to make detailed observations such as are possible on the ground.

Thirty-five days after Amundsen reached the pole, Capt. R. F. Scott successfully completed his second effort to penetrate to 90 degrees south. He used the same route which Sir Ernest Shackleton had followed in 1909 in his journey which brought him within 111 miles of the pole.

The accuracy with which this point on the globe can be determined was indicated by Captain Scott's discovery of the tent and records which Amundsen had left at the south pole. Meanwhile Sir Douglas Mawson's expedition was making some of the most important coastal explorations on record. Sir Douglas not only discovered King George V Land and Queen Mary Land, but confirmed the theory of Lieutenant Wilkes that the antarctic was indeed a continent.

The two other expeditions in the field at that time were not so fortunate. Capt. William Filchner, explorer of Tibet and Persia, abandoned his attempt to cross the entire antarctic continent and sailed along the coast instead. An expedition commanded by Captain Shirase of the Japanese Navy reached the Ross Sea only to find that the pole had been discovered, and turned back to Yokohama.

All of this study under such trying conditions, all of this costly and difficult research—what is its value? Perhaps the best answer is the one often quoted by explorers, that the \$2000 spent to finance Columbus's voyage resulted in the settlement of America.

No such results, of course, are hoped for in the antarctic. But no natural scientist who ventures into the icy regions at the bottom of the world but believes with good reason that important discoveries are still to be made.

Most of these discoveries would probably not make spectacular newspaper headlines. How thick is the ice? Are there radio "blind spots" in the antarctic? How fast does the wind blow? Is the continent one huge stretch of land, shaped roughly like the figure "8," or is it really two, separated by a frozen strait?

These are some of the questions which current exploration hopes to answer. They have an important bearing upon meteorological conditions because a good deal of the weather elsewhere on the globe is thought to take its cue from what is happening in the antarctic.

A veteran of the Shackleton expedition puts it quite simply. "The reason that men become explorers," he said, "is because they don't know what they will find until they find it, and they can't tell just where they're going until they get there. Were it otherwise, there would be no reason for exploration."

Such is the lure of the geographical question mark which lies across the bottom of the world. C. E. G.

## From the World's Great Capitals—London

LEOPATRA'S NEEDLE on the Embankment, that monolith of gray granite (now richly weather-beaten) has just celebrated its London jubilee. The other "needle" of the famous Queen of Egypt is in Central Park, New York, whither it was brought from the desert sands by Commodore Vanderbilt in 1880. The London obelisk which is quite, if not all of 3500 years old, rises its regal apex 68½ feet in air opposite the middle of Victoria Embankment Gardens almost across from the old shot tower, having been placed there in 1878. "The obelisk, which weighs 180 tons," writes Findlay Muirhead, M. A., F. R. G. S., "and which has no connection with Cleopatra, was one of two erected at Heliopolis by Thothmes of Thutmosis III, a sovereign of the Eighteenth Dynasty (1500 B. C.) and dedicated to Tum of Heliopolis. About two centuries later they were usurped by Ramesses the Great, who added his own inscriptions, and in 12 B. C. they were taken to Alexandria. This one was presented to the British Nation by Mohammed Ali in 1819, but no steps were taken for years to remove it. Eventually Sir Erasmus Wilson had it encased in an iron cylinder and transported at his own expense in the obelisk ship Cleopatra. After being abandoned during a storm in the Bay of Biscay, it was finally recovered and brought to London. The inscriptions on the gray granite pedestal relate its history. The bronze sphinxes at its base, scarred by a bomb on Sept. 4, 1917, were designed by G. Vulliamy."

The almost complete disappearance of bicycles from many parts of America has not been duplicated in England, where an equable climate and excellent roads make them serviceable throughout the year. The resistance they are putting up is shown by the traffic census which is taken at Milford, in Surrey, during the four days of the Goodwood season every year. This year's horse-drawn vehicles were the only class to show a drop, going down from 474 to 452. Bicycles increased by 552 to 6200, while there were 18,971 motorcycles, 2108 more than last year. Chars-a-banes, which are now the accepted holiday mode of transport for many thousands, increased from 2119 to 2304, motorcycles from 2948 to 3147, and motorbuses from 425 to 505. The four-day total of all mechanically driven vehicles past the census point was 33,835.

By the time these lines are in print it is possible that the first club for dogs, "The Tail Waggers Club," will be open to book members. Capt. H. P. Hobbs, the organizing secretary of the National Dog Week, in an interview said that the chief object was to impress upon dog owners their responsibilities to their dogs and to the public. The club is open to all honest, bone-eating, nonbiting dogs. To join, an owner must send the name of his dog and his subscription to "The Tail Waggers Club." In return he will get a colored medalion for the collar, a card of rules of good behavior and doggy sportsmanship, and a certificate entitling him to unlimited free advice on all doggy matters. Tail Waggers No. 1, the president of the

club, is Everest Valzoe, who last year tracked a man who was missing in the Welsh Mountains and has performed other notable tracking feats.

Choosing a book is notoriously hard. Walking into a shop, or studying a list, one is confronted with an array of titles which first staggers, then bemuses one, so that one ends, perhaps, by walking out again, regretfully, with a tangle of names in one's head but no book. The National Book Council hopes to change all this. By means of the Reader's Guides the bookseller in each town will know what his customers are likely to want. These classified lists will be issued four times a year, in September, November, February and May, giving details of new publications on every subject, and this advance information will be free, without involving any obligation to buy. All readers have to do is to register themselves as such with their booksellers. The National Book Council is an organization formed to promote the habit of reading, and to encourage the wider distribution of books. Books are not yet accepted in Great Britain as one of the necessities of life, and do not hold the honored place they deserve. The National Book Council will appeal to the public by organized methods—through public libraries and education authorities, through transport services, and articles on books in the press, and through lectures by authors throughout the country, delivered under the auspices of local booksellers.

A musical etymologist, H. C. Colles, editor of "Groves Dictionary," writing to the British Musician in regard to the speaking voice, says that he heard the following on the Bakerloo Tube the other day:

OX - ford Clr-cus. Pass-ing Re-gents Park.

"The man who cried it," he says, "did not know how nearly he was quoting Dvorak." Many motorbus conductors and railway guards running to and from London are members of choirs or soloists of merit and often quite unknowingly use their singing voice to announce a station or collect a "fare, please!" The same interesting journal which relates Mr. Colles' experience, contains some entertaining miscellany. One item gave an analysis of the component parts of the sound of a Highland bagpipe, thus: "Pigs a moment before feeding time (5 per cent), steam whistle (4), flies on window—large flies (72), cats at midnight (11), puppies (6), crickets (2)." Referring to the bagpipe item there is a story of one of the late Queen Victoria's pipers which goes in this way, according to Herbert Hinton: Lord John Russell, the great Whig statesman, was arranging a reception in Scotland, and he directed the piper to form a band of some twenty-five first-class players. The man responded: "An' where will I find them? Were it a body of noble-lairs, like verel! I would hafe no trouble, since ye are so many. But guid pipers I doubt but ye will need to be content wi' me playing my pairt alone."